ULAR WEEKLY SALE

ning, April 26, at 9:30 o'clock

VEST HARRISON-ST. forning, at 10 o'clock, ents of a Retail Grocery Store; also res. Horse, Wagon, etc. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers. H. FRIEDMAN,

uth Clark-st., at the FIRE STORE, on April 25, at 9:30 a. m., TOCK OF CLOTHING. THE TRADE. ale of Stock and Fixtures. Men's and Coats, Pants, and Vests, Dusters and is, Linen Coats, etc., Without Be-

and shipped for country buyers.
G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auction Sale. Y AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M., E ART COLLECTION. RCELAINS,

nzes, Mammoth Vases, Cuspadores, Screens, Embroideries, etc., oms, 174 East Randolph-st. FULTON-ST.

NITURE SALE BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. NT FURNITURE,

or Suits and Chamber Sets, pets, Gas Chandellers. Kanbe Grand Piano, etc., le-front dwelling. No. 452 Fulton-E., at auction. ORNING. APIGIL 25, at 10 o'clock. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

EL FURNITURE OTION SALE,
783 Wabash av., FRIDAY MORNING,
took. The Entire Contents consisting
eer and Ritchen Purpliane.
A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. RE AUCTION SALE,

AS & CO.'S AUCTION ROOMS 4 East Randolph-st.
attention given to the sale of House. NECTIONERY.

CRLEBRATED throughed the Union-expressed to all parts.

20.40, 60c per B. Address orders GUNTHER, Confertuorer, Chicago. THES-CLEANING.

Cas be beautifully DNP or CLEANED and REFAIR Dand REFAIR Dand REFAIR Dand REFAIR DANGER DANGE

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878.

TURKEY.

Porte, nor is any circular whatever regarding the San Stefano treaty to be issued.

WHAT THE RUSSIANS ARE DOING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.-The Russian

have established a telegraph line between Sa

porth, and are now constructing roads.

Stefano and St. George, which is a few miles

THE MUSSULMAN UPRISING.

The Turkish Secraskierate has received information that the insurrection in Roumelia is

spreading. There has been another engage

ment, in which thirty officers, presumably Russians, have been placed hors de combat.

PRISONERS. Three thousand prisoners of war from Bucha-rest were landed at Constantinople Wednesday. The return of prisoners from Russia has been postponed until their maintenance is paid for.

BATOUM.

LONDON, April 26-5 a. m.-A special from

Constantinople announces that, in consequence of the pressure of the Russians, the Porte has peremptorily ordered the evacuation of Batoum.

Is is stated that the peasantry near Batoum an

sent against the Roumelian insurgents.

Trebizond are arming against the Russians.

Fifteen fresh Russian battaions have been

SENSATIONAL. The Standard's Vienna correspondent sends a sensational report that the Grand Duke Nicho-

las has threatened to hold the Porte responsible

for the Roumelian insurrection, and it is be-lieved that this is a pretext for the occupying

INCIDENTAL

the insurgents near Karditza.

Friendly Notes Still Passing Between the European Powers.

> But England Does Not Relax Her Warlike Preparations.

FOREIGN.

Uniforms Ordered for 10,000 of the English Naval Reserves.

The Russians Still Believed to Have Designs upon Constantinople.

Strong Fortifications Erecting Around the Turkish Capital.

Heavy Guns Brought from Odessa to Arm the New Works.

A Report that Servia Is Again Preparing for Active War.

Leo's Encyclical Very Moderate in Tone.

> THREATENING. WARLIKE PREDICTIONS. [By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.]

London, April 26-6 a. m.-Your Vienna respondent telegraphs that all negotiaons have failed, and that it is a question only of days for an outbreak of war between England and Russia.

The formidable attack of the Turkish inargents and irregular troops upon the Rusians in the Rhodope Mountains in Roumelia has called forth COMMUNICATION FROM THE GRAND DUKE

NICHOLAS

to the Porte, requiring the Turkish Government to suppress it, and this insurrection indoubtedly has had much to do with the failure of the negotiations for the simultaneous withdrawal of the Russian and English forces from the vicinity of Constantinople. The Porte has sent peremptory orders

for the evacuation of Batoum in deference to the wishes of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, but it will be difficult, if not impossible, to induce the Turks to fight against other Turks AT BUSSIAN DICTATION.

This demand, coupled with the request for number of Russian soldiers for the purpose of religious service next Sunday, is regarded as foreshadowing the Russian occupation of

HAS SAID ITS LAST WORD,

field action-are being sent to the Mediter-

ranean fleet, and cables for additional tele-

ARE TO BE LAID AT ONCE.

It is also expected that the naval reserves

will soon be called out, as a contract for

uniforms for 10,000 men was made yester-

day, and marked urgent. It is not improbable that some more warlike action may be

decided upon at the Cabinet Council next

Monday, but England's present attitude is

EXCEEDING SLOW.

NEGOTIATIONS WITHOUT RESULT.
LONDON, April 25.—The negotiations regard-

ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, April 25 .- The Agence Rus

announces that the negotiations continue in a friendly manner by intimate intercourse of the

Cabinets. The Agence denies that invitations to the Congress have been sent to the Powers

or that they have been even framed, as tha

RUSSIA.

graph lines in the Sea of Marmora

that of armed watchfulness.

Unless negotiations shall have reached a more satisfactory stage than can now be hoped for, I have on good authority that the English Government

and that its policy now is to continue to ordered. strengthen its forces and prepare for war. Large quantities of shrapnel shell-missile which are used solely against troops in open

BELGRADE, April 25 .- It is stated in well-informed circles that the Government, in accordance with an agreement with Russia, is preparing a proclamation to the Servians to prepare for a fresh war.

A Berlin dispatch says that Prince Charles of Roumania refused the demand of Russia for the dismissal of his Cabinet.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Nelson and Barringford districts, near Burnley, decided to post notices of a 10 per cent reducion. This decision will affect 20,000 persons. At the same time four weaving masters in Burn ley have arranged with their operatives to run

idle.

MANCHESTER. April 25.—Nearly all the operatives at Rumley whose notices expired last evening have joined in the strike. Thousands of idlers at Blackburn are wandering the streets, some of them becoming very clamorous for strike pay. The employers in the Lancashire district as a patient less than the control of the question. ing the Congress and the withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian troops from near Constantinople have as yet led to no result, and it is considered very unfortunate that Bismarck and Gortschakoff have fallen ill at this critical district say arbitration is out of the question.

London, April 26—5 a. m.—There is little

> PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.
>
> ROME, April 25.—An encyclical just issued by Pope Leo points out that it is wrong for society to combat the Church and the Roman Pontificate, especially regarding the latter's civil principality, which is a guarantee of its lib-erty and independence. The Pope renews and nfirms the protest of Pius IX. against the

cided that the Duke of Edipburg shall remain with his ship in the Mediterranean.

O'LEARY.

DUBLIN, April 25.—O'Leary, the pedestrian, last evening completed his walk of 220 miles in sixty hours.

LONDON, April 25.—The United States steamer Wyoming and the ship Constellation, which arrived at Havre together Tuesday, from New York, with exhibits for the Paris Exhibition, will discharge their cargoes immediately. The goods will be in Paris this week.

The American section of the Exhibition is filing rapidly, and it is thought it will be little, if any, behind others on the opening day, May I.

THE HOME-RULE REMNANT.

DUBLIN, April 25.—The letter of Dr. Michael Francis Ward (Home-Ruler), member of Parliament for the Galway borough, was published here yesterday, in which be defends himself respecting the course he took against Mr. O'Donnell (Home-Rule member for Dungarvon), with reference to the latter's attack on the late Lord Leitrim in the House of Commons. Dr. Ward's letter is regarded here as definitely breaking up the Home-Rule party, since he says the difference between the two sections is a constitutional one, and declines for the moderate section all responsibility for the revolutionary acts of Charles S. Parnell (Home-Ruler), member for Meath.

BOYPTIAN MINES.

ALEXANDRIA, April 25.—Capt. Burton, the

ALEXANDRIA, April 25.—Capt. Burton,

celebrated African traveler, commanding the Khedival expedition to survey the mines in the land of Midian, has returned, bringing twenty-five tons of specimen ore, comprising gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. Capt. Burton found three sulphur centres, three turquoise mines, and extensive deposits of gypsum, saltpetre, and rock salt. He goes to England to arrange for the working of the mines for the Khedive.

Paris, April 25.—The Abbe De Baize, who has been commissioned by the Government to cross Africa from Zanzibar to the Atlantic Occan, embarked at Marseilles on the 23d inst. He expects to be gone three years. Nine missionaries from Algiers accompany him to Zanzibar, the object being to establish Catholic missions at Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika. troops of occupation consist of three army corps, twenty-four reserve battalions, and a proportionate number of artillery and cavalry. Of these, the Eleventh Army Corps is distributed in cantonments between Bucharest and Giurgevo, the Fourteenth Corps is at Gaiatz, the Seventeenth is in Bessarabia, and twenty-four reserve battalions are in Moldavia, making in all about 100,000 men under Gen. Dreutelen.

NOT ISSUED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 25.—It is now certain CONSTANTINOPILE, April 20.—It is now certain that the circular which it was stated on the 12th had been sent by the Porte to its representatives abroad, recognizing the San Stefano treaty as the result of the war, expressing a determination to loyally carry out its terms, but at the same time saying that the Porte would regard as opportune any modification which might be made, and pledging the Porte to carry out the projected reforms, was not sent out by the Porte nor is any circular whatever regarding

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., April 24.—In an ordinary season storm like the one of to-day (Wednesday) we should regard as a calamity, and should consider the bright "crop prospects" that we read of in the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as rather slim, at least for this year. The rain has now fallen in torrents fourteen hours. While the storm of yesterday caused but a temporary cessation in preparing the ground for the corn crop, the heavy rain of to-day has out a stop to all work for an indefinite time. The ground is now thoroughly soaked. Oats and spring wheat must suffer. We regard it as a fortunate circumstance that so little corn was planted, as it must all have rotted in the ground. We have made a trip over the Chicago & Alton Railroad this afternoon as far south as Bloomington, and find less water standing upon the growing crops than we expected to see. The streams are all very high, and ditches and roads overflowed.

Special Dispatch to The Triburs.

Dwight, Ill., April 25.—As Sankey used to sing, "watching and waiting," so are we here to-day,—watching the water run off, and waiting for the land to dry so that we may plant corn. The town is full of farmers telling "how bad it is," when if they were home helping with a hoe the pent-up water to escape their present light afflictions, which for the present are very grievous to be borne, would soon be ended. The weather to-day is cool. The sky is clear, and we are thankful that it is as well with us as it is.

Special Dispatch to The Triburs. cessation in preparing the ground for the corn

it is.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Morris, Ill., April 25.—The heavy floods have raised the Illinois River so that it has spread over the bottom lands, and is four feet deep on the corn-fields. Much land had been plowed and was ready for receiving the corn, but it is so early in the season that no harm will be done.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

early in the season that no harm will be done.

Special Dispate to The Tribune.

Towanda, Ill., April 25.—We had just commenced planting corn, but the heavy rains have brought everything to a standstill. Oats have come up remarkably well. Good stand, forward growth, and wide breadth of small grain sown.

Special Dispate to The Tribune.

McLEANSBOBO, Ill., April 25.—The copious showers of rain within the last ten days have much improved the appearance of winter-wheat. Oats growing nicely. Corn-planting progressing. Rust has made its appearance on the blades of some fields of wheat.

Special Dispate to The Tribune.

TALLULA, Ill., April 25.—Country covered with water. Cannot plow on level land for a week. Outlook discouraging for corn-planting. Very little corn has been planted. Spring wheat and oats in fine condition.

Edgewood, Ill., April 24.—The winter wheat continues to look well, and gives the best outlook for a crop we have ever had. The acreage in Effigham County is much larger than usual. Oats looking well.

Special Dispate to The Tribune.

WHITTIER, Ill., April 24.—More spring wheat sown than usual, and is growing finely. Commenced to plant corn. Cherry trees in full GREECE.

ATHENS, April 25.—The Britis Consuls are still unsuccessful in their negotiations for an armistice between the Turks and the insurgents

of Armyro. The Turks have been defeated by Belgrade, April 25.—Gen. Leschjanin has returned from St. Petersburg with an autograph

WHITTIER, Ill., April 24.—More spring wheat sown than usual, and is growing finely. Commenced to plant corp. Cherry trees in full bloom. Season three weeks earlier than usual. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ill., April 24.—The late heavy rains have caused wheat, rye, and oats to grow rapidly, while plowing for corn has been greatly retarded. Prospect good for an abundant crop of fruit of all kinds.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., April 24.—Tremendous rain. No wind and out little damage. Winter wheat heading out, and harvest will be the earliest ever known. Prospect is that the vield will be much above the average.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WADENA, Minn., April 24.—On sandy loam ands in Northern Minnesota wheat was sown a nonth earlier than usual. On such lands wheat is up nicely. On heavy loam prairie and timber lands in some localities seed has rotted and will

lands in some localities seed has rotted and will have to be resown. Farmers generally were through seeding by the 10th inst. Increase over last year about one-fourth. Mills will require all the surplus wheat for home consumption.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

PLAINVIEW, Minn., April 94.—Spring wheat is looking finely. The oats and barley are all sown. Not so much barley sown as last year. Season fully one month earlier than usual.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

HEBRON, Minn., April 24.—Weather fine. Heavy rains last week. No more than needed. Growing grain never looked better.

KANSAS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. HAVEN, Kas., April 24.—A very large amoun

of spring wheat has been sown, and is looking finely. There is not a poor field of winter wheat to be seen. It looks so well that we are afraid we will not get any at harvest; too good

to last.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MICHIGAN VALLEY, Kas., April 24.—One-third of the corn is planted. The spring wheat and oats are growing finely. Winter wheat could not look better. The late cold weather has not injured the fruit. MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MASON, Mich., April 24.—Winter wheat nev MASON, Mich., April 24.—whiter wheat never looked better than now. Stands very thick on the ground. Prospect good for a heavy crop. Best prospect for fruit of all kinds ever known. Special Dispatch to the Tribune.

COOPERSVILLE, Mich., April 25.—Look out for a great peach crop. Winter wheat looks splendid. No damage from any cause. We shall have an early harvest.

MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOONE, Mo., April 24.—Winter wheat pros pect best ever known. Oats looking unusually well.

well.

Special Dispoich to The Tribune.

Harrisonville, Mo., April 25. — Winter wheat is splendid. Never better. The acreage is double that of last year. Fruit of every kind good. Pienty of rain, and any amount of parties.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Bussey, Ia., April 24.—Corn-planting com-

nenced twelve days ago. All the small grains are growing as fast as possible. I have never seen spring wheat and oats so well advanced. The weather during the past two weeks has been showery, yet sufficient sunshine to cause the young wheat plants to grow vigorously.

WISCONSIN. WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTICELLO, Wis.. April 24.—The spring wheat has come up well. The acreage of oats decreased on account of low prices. Flax has been largely sown. Fifty per cent more than last year. Fruit buds all right.

DISGUSTED EMIGRANTS. NEW ORLEANS, April 25. - The schooner Paul Scavey, Capt. Young, arrived at the Passes this

Scavey, Capt. Young, arrived at the Passes this morning from Lagusyara, South America, bringing as passengers 262 emigrants originally from Poland who went to South America to form a colony, but after they had made improvements on their lands the Government removed them to another locality, and becoming discouraged at the prospect of not being permitted to enjoy the fruits of their labors besouratt Capt. Young, master ot the Paul Seavey, to take them back to Poland. Not succeeding in this, they embarked with him for New Orleans. The vessel is now being towed up to the city. The probabilities are they will remain in this State.

OBITUARY. Governor of Wisconsin, died to day of heart-discase.

NEW YORK, April 25.—P. R. Grote, the oldest grain broker on 'Change, died of heart disease this morning.

He Is the Recipient of More Ovations in Philadelphia.

tion.

Question.

Band. The Academy was packed full, every seat being taken. Gilmore, with his usual respect for the powers that be, stopped Mr. Lefebre in the midst of a brilliant solo and struck up "Hall to the Chief!" The box was decorated, of course, and due preparation made. After the first part there was a drill by the Lincoln Cadets, and then the President and Judge Devens left for the Chestnut Street Theatre, where they arrived at a quarter before 10. Both stage-boxes were adorned with flags, and there was considerable enthusiasm shown by a full house when the party entered. The stay here was only thirty minutes, when they returned to the hotel, where Mrs. Hayes had already arrived from the Academy. The Allemania Saengerbund had tendered them

but, when they applied to the Republican Invinci-bles for the loan of torches, they were indignantly refused. The Invincibles did not lend their torches for any such purpose. So they turned out with brand new torches, about 200 strong. The whole square was cleared in front of the hotel, and the

A SERENADE,

was to-day the guest of the Commerciai Exchange. About half-past 10 the President and party left the Continental Hotel in carriages, and proceeded down Chestnut street to Second. The street was thronged with people cheering the Fresident, who bowed his acknowledgments. The display of flags was profuse, and the Commercial Exchange was covered with bunting. At a quarter of 11 the Presidential party rolled up in arriages to the Exchange, and entered the building, loudly cheered. The President was accom-panied by Gov. Hartranft, Maj. Stokeley, and Secretary Schurz. On entering the large recep-tion room the band played "Hail to the Chief." The distinguished guests were conducted to the rostrum, which was covered with cut flowers and growing plants, and President Brooke, of the Ex-change, made the address of welcome.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE. President Hayes responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: If I do not letain you with any speech you will. I am sure, elieve me sincere when I say that I am very sensible of the honor of such a greeting from such an assemblage of the business men of the United

I thank you for it, and will detain you no longer. I thank you for it, and will detain you no longer. I will give way, that I may introduce to you a gentleman connected with the business that interests you, and that interests the country, perhaps, at this time more than any other department of the Government. You will understand, of course, that I refer to the gentleman at the head of the money and business department. I therefore introduce to you Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury.

SECRETARY SHERMAN SECRETARY SHERMAN
was cordially welcomed and made a short address,
after which Gov. Hartranft and Mayor Stokeley

and Cabinet. Attorney General Devens and Sec-retary Schurz spoke briefly.

The President then held a reception for half an

hour, shaking hands with each person as presented.
At a quarter to 12 the Presidential party left the
Exclining Bullding and were driven to Chestnut
street wharf, where the steamer Columbia was in

Reading Railroad, and then proceeded down the river as far as Chester.

THE PARTY RETURNED to the city soon after 5 o'clock. The weather was fair, and the trip aitogether a delightful one. Dinner was served while passing Chester on the downway, but no allusions were made to political subjects.

The President, Secretary Sherman, Attorney-General Devens, and one of the President's sons visited the Mint at 9 a. m., where they were shown the process of weighing, melting, and coining gold and silver. About the same time a party composed of Mrs. Hayes, Gov. and Mrs. Hartranft, Mrs. John Sherman, Miss Evarts, and Miss Platt passes an hour in the private office of Mr. George W. Childs, Ledger Building. She inspected the magnificent presents received by ex-President Grant from various Governments, corporations, and officials, and which are now in the custody of Mr. Childs.

To-night the President attended the Star Course entertainment, and

To-night the President attended the Star Course entertainment, and

A CONCERT BY GILMORE'S BAND, at the Academy of Music. He entered after the concert commenced, and just as Lefevre was rendering a solo. As the President stepped into the private box, accompanied by Mrs. Hayes and other ladies of the party, he was recognized, the solo ceased, and Gilmore's band started up 't Hait to the Chief." The house was packed, and a perfect ovation greeted his Excellency, the enthusiasm being unbounded.

MRS. HAYES ON THE USE OF WINE.

At dinner to-day, on board the Columbis, it was remarked during the conversation that Mrs. Hayes didn't seem to object to the use of wine by others, and it was stated that the lady had given her views fully on this subject on Wednesday evening last at the Union League. The following language is accredited to her: 'It is a great mistake to suppose that I desire to dictate my views to others in this matter of the use of wines and such drinks. I do not use them myself nor in my family, but I have no thought of shunning those who think and act differently. It is a mistake to think that I should want to be so dictatorial. I want people to enjoy themselves in the manner that is most pleasing to them."

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.

Leaving the Academy, the President proceeded

themselves in the manner that is most pleasing to them."

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.

Leaving the Academy, the President proceeded to the Chestnus Street Theatre, where another ovation awaited him. As was the case at the Academy, he was most heartily received.

The President reached the Continental just in time to be serenaded by the united German Singing Societies, who, to the number of 200, appeared with torches in front of the hotel. The President, Secretary Schurz, Secretary Sherman. Attorney-General Devens, and ladies of the Darty occupied the balcony on the Chestnut street front, and the street below was literally packed, save the small space reserved for the musicians and singers. The societies unitedly rendered several choice sours, interspersed with music by the orchestra.

TALKS TO THE TEUTONS.

The President, being loudly called for, spoke as follows:

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

institutions, and I think I am borne out by the history of this Republic when I say that when the country was in danger you were among its bravest and most devoted defenders, and when the country is at peace you are among its best, most industrious, and most useful citizens. In a word, you are Americans as good as the best of them. I am eure that when we make an effort to purify the Government, to enforce the laws, to protect and promote the best interests of the American people, that you are not finding fault with as for that (cries of "No, no"); and, futhermore, if you find fault with us for not performing these duties satisfactorily, then you are perfectly welcome in doing so. I wish you all possible saccess, prosperity, and happiness.

come in doing so. I wish you all possible saccess, prosperity, and happiness.

DEVENS.

The President then said: My friends, I will now introduce to you the Attorney-General. He has been an American a little longer than Gen. Schurz, and I think you will agree with me that he is a very good American.

The Attorney-General spoke briefly. The Presidential party retired from the balcony of the hotel and the crowd dispersed.

PAINFUL TIDINGS.

This morning while his Honor Mayor stokely was assisting the entertainment of President Hayes and party at the Commercial Exchange ha received news of the death of his mother, who has been ill for some time. His Honor excused himself from further participation in the festivities and immediately left the building.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York. April 23.—The closing of the Teutonia was the occasion of much dismay to many poor Germana, who to-day gathered about the bank building in the rain, hoping to get some cheering news. None of the officials were to be seen, however. The Directors express great surprise at the discovery of the deficiency. One result of the close was a run on the Dry-Dock Sayings Bank, which was founded thirty years are, and has a high reputation, with liabilities of \$7.500.000, and a surplus of \$300,000 cash and a \$500,000 building. After paying out a large sum, and seeing that the excitement among the depositor did not lessen, the officers took refuge in the sixty-day rule, and stopped payment. President Mills said the bank was solvent, and would pay all demands at the end of the sixty-days.

Among the failures to-day were S. S. Thompson & Co., tobacto merchants; liabilities, \$164,000; assets, \$22,000. The indebtedness is mostly due to banks including \$53,000 to banks in Faducah, Ky.; the Alexander County National Bank of Shawnee.

A PREMIUM ON GREENBACKS, gold coin at a premium of 50 cents on every \$1,000 in notes. Secretary Sherman, wishing to transfer some currency-exchange to the East without disturbing the volume of greenbacks in San Francisco, drew checks upon himself in sums of \$5,000 and \$10,000, payable in New York. These checks were forwarded to Sub-Treasurer Sherman of this city. Parties here wishing to remit currency to the East, and finding it to their advantage to use these checks instead of purchasing drafts at the bank, have taken their greenbacks to the office of the Sub-Treasurer could not give out checks for gold coin, and as greenbacks in the open market are for the moment quite scarce, the small premium had to be paid to secure them in a sufficient quantity to cover the checks sought in exchange.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 25.—The following persons were to-day adjudged bankrupts on their own petition: Delos W. Critman, of Green View, Menard County; Joseph E. Porter, of Adair, and Isaac Chandler, of Eldorado, McDonough County; William H. Wentz, of Bloomington, and Isaaish A. Crow, of Mattoon. A. Elmer Meredith. of Vermont, Fulton County, was adjudged bankrupt on his creditors' petition, and voluntary petitions not yet acted on were filed by John F. Hedges, of Ellington Township, Adams County, Richard W. Lyou, of Moust Vernon, and Henry M. Sabin, of Edwardsville.

DATTON, O., April 25.—The grounds, building, and machinery of the Davis Screw Company, of Dayton, were sold to-day under an order of the United States District Court. The property was purchased by Henry B. Metcaif, of Pawtucket, R. 1., for \$58,000. It has been in litigation for nearly two years, and was appraised at \$87,000. The actual cost was about \$350,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. O., April 25.—The following peti-tions in bankruptcy were filed to-day: I. N. Don-iphan, Cincinnati; liabilities, \$70,000; assets, \$12,000. A. T. Neal, Gallpolis, O.: liabilities, \$31,000; assets, \$16,000. Eline & Meara, Cincinnati; liabilities, \$10,000; no assets. J. M. Coffman, Fayetic County, Ohio; liabilities, \$30,000; assets, \$12,000.

CANADA.

Party Rioters Sent to Prison-More Aspirants for the Same Cousideration-Terrible Accident to Brave Firemen at Cobourg—A Falling Wall Burles Six of Them-Four Killed—Other News.

Social Dispatch to The Tribina.

Montreal, April 25.—The persons implicated in the late party riots here, and found guilty at the Court of Queen's Bench of shooting with intent to do bodily harm, were sentenced to-day by Judge Monk as follows: Michael Cooner, two years, and William Spence and James Irwin, five years each in the Penlitentary.

A serious row occurred to-night in that plagnespot of the city, Griffintown, between Orangs Young Britons and memoers of the Catholic Union. Shooting was indulted in by both sides. A young man named James Harney, a Catholic, was shot through the lungs, and conveyed to the hospital. He is not expected to live till morning. The leader of the Young Britons, named Russell, is said to have fred the shot. He is still at large.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

Conound. Ont., April 25.—The Windsor Hotel was destroyed by fire this morning. While the fremen were at work one of the walls fell ontward, burying six of them in the runs. Three of them were taken out dead, their bodies being horribly mutilated. Their names are Charles Patterson, James Forrest, and George Stevenson. A fourth, named Grieves, received probably fatal injuries, and he now lies at the point of death. The two others were badly injured, but will probably recover. The lower part of the hotel was occupied by stores. The building was insured in the North of England Insurance Company for \$6,000. The stocks in the stores were insured in the North of England Insurance Company for \$6,000. The stocks in the stores were insured in the North of England Insurance Company for \$6,000. The stocks in the stores were insured in the North of England Insurance Company for \$6,000. The stocks in the stores were insured in the Own. April 25.—The Owner, The Judge of the Cannel of the Cannel of St. St. Sulva of the Cannel of St. St. Sulva of the Cannel of St. St

is id must be accompanied by a certified check or sysble to the order of the Commissioner of Indian, abon some U. S. Depository, which check of the best of the proposal, and shall be forfetted to distant in case any hidder receiving an award to promptly enter into contract or to furnish a second therewith the remainded to the contract of the furnish a second the proposal and shall be returned to the furnish as the second therewith the furnish as the second therewith the furnish as the second there is the furnish as the second there is the furnish as the second the FAIRBANKS' SCALES

CLOTHING. The Dark Blue

Thibet Double Breasted Four-TROUSERS MADE TO ORDER AT 810. Button Sack Suits

VOLUME XXXIX.

MEBCHANT TAILORING.

\$25, \$30, \$35, and \$45.

SPRING OVERCOATS

e latest and best fabrics, MADE TO ORDER, in

\$20, \$25, \$30.

GATZERT'S

Popular Tailoring House,

181,

CLARK-ST.

MESSRS.

E. & J. BURKE.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

Bollinger Champagne,

Is meure you will be gratified to hear that the Core of St. James have chosen Hollinger Champage for their special consumption. In preference to all the other shippers, and that upwards of TWO-THIRDS of the entire quantity required will be for this brand; and Insy also add, that I have received an order from It. E. H. the Frince of Wales for a supply of SILLERY SEC (another brand or Dollinger) of the 1685 vitage.

199-203 Randolph-st.,

Are the Western Agents for Bollinger Cham-pages, the most delicate Wine imported. It is rich and full. with elegant bouquet and perfect delicacy of favor, and the exact de-gree of dryness to please the most fastid-

CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

CLEMENT, BANE & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

CLEMENT, MORTON & CO.

MANUFACTURE

AND MAKE

THE LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS:

6 per cent off-30 days.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

PART STATES Trial. Gold and Nicke trimmed, and Nicke trimmed, and Nicke LANTE MANTELS.
PROBASCO & RUMNEY 262 STATE-ST.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Special attention given to supplying Families, Chur Festivals, Fairs, Excursions, Hotels, and the Trade. PHEATT & BELLOWS. 56 East Madison-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

WANTED.

Bids for Planking Certain Streets in

Laporte, Ind.

Laporte, Ind.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Laporte up to and including the fifth day of May, 1878, for planking streets in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in the office of the Userk of said city. All bids must be accompanied by a bond, with sureties, to the undersigned Board of Public Improvements of said city, conditioned that the bidder will enter into a contract for the mostraction and completion of such work if his bid be accepted. Bids for material for any part or the whole work, or the whole or any part of the whole work, or the whole or any part of the whole work, or the whole and a contract of the work will be near a mile in length, and estimated mear a million and a quarter of lumber. Laywill be cash on completion of work. Copies of the plans and specifications will be furnished an application. The right of rejecting any and il bids is reserved. All bids should be addressed be Samuel I. Kessler, City Clerk, Laporte, Ind.

For the Common Council of the City of Laporte: MORGAN H. WEIR.

EDWIN T. RATHBUN,

Board of Public Improvements.

PROPOSALS.

7 per cent off---10 days

per cent off-60 days.

& ULRICH,

GROMMES

POPEN TILL 9 P. M. CORNER MONROR

ELEGANT SUITS, for Gentlemen, Are just elegant. Of course we are the only house that can show them. Beautiful Cheviot four-button double-breasted Sack Suits, in three

styles of goods and colors. Beautiful French Flannel Suits. Handsome Dark Blue Middlesex Flannel Suits, double-breasted Sack, bound and stitched edge. Handsome Dark Blue Middlesex

Flannel, single-breasted Sack Suits. bound and stitched edge. Handsome Dark Blue Middlesex

Flannel Frock Suits, bound and stitched edge. Over 1,000 Blue Flannel Suits; ome cheap ones which we don't like to sell, but are obliged to be-

bors; we will, however, tell you all Magnificent Assortment, Unparalleled Assortment of Duck and Marseilles Vests.

cause they are sold by our neigh-

AND FURNISHERS. WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

STYLISH TAILOR CLOTHIERS

BOSTON SQUARE-DEALING HOUSE, CORNER CLARK AND MADISON-STS. Branch, 532 Milwankee-av., cor. Rucker-st.

Open Every Night Until 9. FINANCIAL. COOK COUNTY ORDERS

CITY of CHICAGO and COOK COUNTY BONDS, bought and sold on commission, and advances made on same by the

HIBERNIAN BANKING ASSOCIATION, Southwest cor. Clark & Lake-sts. AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION. Sale will commence Saturday, 10 a. m. SHIRTS,

> UNDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY.

BAUER

Removal May 1,

263 & 265 WABASH-AV., JULIUS BAUER & CO.

Steinway Upright Pianos.

In addition to the regular styles of these matchles natuments, we have recently received several clabo ntely-finished Pianos in cases mate of California, exican, South American, French, and American American and Woods, to which the attention of buyers is resectfully invited.

LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sta.

SHIRTS, Etc. SHIRTS

Having always used much heavier Linens in our Shirts, than are ordinarily used, thus adding to their service, and having our cutting and manufacturing done with greater skill and care than are ordinarily taken, our Shirt business has grown to be the equal of any half dozen competitors combined. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

WILSON BROS., 67 and 69 Washington-st., Chicago, 69 and 71 Fourth-st., Cincinnati, 408 North Fourth-st., St. Louis.

TO RENT. For Rent---Dock Property.

FOR RENT

To the right party, the elegant residence at Lake For-est, Ill., formerly owned by H. M. Thompson. House carpeted throughout and partly furnished. Inquire at Room 11, Methodist Church Block. BUSINESS CARDS. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO.,

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

Rents collected, taxes paid, estates managed. Strention given to the interests of non-residents

PRECAUTIONARY.

LONDON, April 25.—In the uncertainty of the issue of the pourparlers, the Russians are doing their best to strengthen their position, and advices from various sides concur that there are considerable movements of troops towards Constantinople as well as Galipoli. According to a letter in the Vienna Politische Uorrespondens from Tchaldja, about thirty miles northwest from Constantinople, 2,000 sappers and 8,000 infantry are at work turning and completing the lines thrown up by the Turks along the whole line from Hadamkoi to Derkos, on the Black Sea. Four smaller redoubts have been en-larged, and five new ones constructed. There

rmation of such acknowledgment.

longing to the Turks. These are far from suffi-cient to arm the extended works, but 100 heavy guns and thirty mortars are expected from as well as on other exposed points of the coast, strand batteries have been erected to frustrate any attempts to land. According to Russian

still remain a good many of the siege guns be-

accounts, which are doubtless exaggerated, 700 guns are already in position along the coast.

says a correspondent at Bucharest, the Russian

will be the task of the preliminary conference.
There will also be before the Congress meets
an exchange of views between the Cabinets upon the principal questions at issue. England demands more than an acknowledgment of the

confirms the protest of Pius IX. against the occupation of this civil principality of the church. His Holiness is confident that, with the aid of God and the zeal of the pastors, society will finally return to the homage it owes the Church.

The encyclical is generally moderate, and full of expressions of affection toward society.

THE ROYAL SAILOR.

LONDON, April 25.—It has been definitely decided that the Duke of Edinburg shall remain with his ship in the Mediterranean.

O'LEARY. European character of the questions raised by the recent events, as Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury was an absolute af-

letter from the Czar thanking the Servian tro acknowledging their bravery, concurring in the cession of Wranja and Tru to Servia, and promising to have all possible regard for Servia's

THE CHANCELLORS. LONDON, April 25.—A telegram from Berlin states that Prince Bismarck's illness does not appear to be dangerous. Speedy recovery is ex-A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that Prince Gortschakoff is much better.

ROUMANIA. BUCHAREST, April 25 .- A circular from the Minister of the Interior informs the Prefects that the Convention with Russia is still in force, and that every facility for transport and lodging must be granted to the Russians, but only dur-ing their march to the halting places. The circular enjoins the Prefects to preserve tranquility in spite of every provocation. A con-

the verdict of a Congress. LONDON, April 25.—The Standard's cor-respondent at Rome asserts that Russian engineers recently there have chartered two American steamers, which are now in the Levant, and will proceed on their journey to Suez and the Persian Guif under American

UNIFORMS ORDERED. LONDON, April 25 .- The Standard states that 10,000 uniforms for the naval reserve have been

PROGRESS IN THE LANCASHIRE MANUFACTUR-ING REGION.

LONDON, April 25.—The employers in the

four days per week, at 5½ per cent reduction.

Twenty-five only out of 110 mills are now running at Burnley, and 10,000 operatives are idle.

change in the strike. MISCELLANEOUS.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

The City of Brotherly Love Fully Maintains Its Reputa-

Yesterday Devoted to Receptions and a Ride on the Delaware.

An Outgiving from Mrs. Hayes on the Temperance

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—A great deal was accomplished in a short time this evening by those who had the President in charge. They returned from the trip down the river at about half-past 5, and by 8 were again in carriages on the way to the Academy to attend a concert by Gilmore's Band. The Academy was packed full, every seat being taken. Gilmore, with his neual respect

the singing was excellent, and aroused a good deal of enthusiam. The usual speeches followed, and half an hour before midnight the street was cleared and the blockaded horse-cars were running again.

To the Western Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 25.—President Hayes was to day the guest of the Commercial Exchange.

thanked the gentlemen of the Commercial Ex-change for their cordial reception of the l'resident

street wharf, where the steamer Columbia was in waiting. The distinguished gentlemen went on board, and, amid the cheers of the large crowd assembled on the adjacent pier (the ladies of the party had previously arrived), the boat steamed up the river to the Richmond coal wharves of the Reading Railroad, and then proceeded down the river as far as Chester.

The President, being loudly called for, spoke as follows:

sy friends of the German musical societies of Philadelphia and fellow-citizens: The lateness of the hour and the circumstances of our meeting forbid that I should more than utter perhaps a single sentence. On behalf of the ladies and others of our party, and myself. I desire to return my thanks to the musicians, vocal and instrumental, for having given us so great an enjoyment, and among the pleasant recollections we shall have of the friendly social visit to the City of Philadelphia, the music of this evening will be recollected as among the pleasantest in our memories. (Applause.) And now, fellow-citizens, without detaining you further, allow me to introduce to you a gentleman whose presence here has no doubt secured to us the gratification of the evening. I have the pleasance of introducing to you Gen. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior. (Cheers.)

of the Interior. [Cheers.]

SECRETARY SCHURZ.

Secretary Schurz, after the applause which had greeted his name died away, spoke as follows:

That we highly appreciate this beautiful demonstration of your kindly feeling would be saying little. I am aware that I am witnessing here a large number of our fellow-citizens of German origin, with whom I am united by ties of blood. [Applainse.] You have come to this country to enjoy the great opportunities afforded by our

WASHINGTON.

One Selkirk Regales the Democracy with Another "Confession."

The Part He Claims to Have Borne in the Florida Frauds.

He, Too, Kept Quiet Until It Paid Better to Speak Out.

Dennis' Narrative of How It Was Done in Archer Precinct.

Passage of the Bankrupt-Law Repeal Bill in the House.

Only One Slight Amendment to the Title of the Measure :

Which Will Not at All Interfere with Its Final Enactment as a Law.

SELKIRK.

COMPESSIONS COMING THICK AND PAST. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, April 25. —The World publishes a cune story which it obtained, it says, from William Selkirk for the sum of \$300. Selkirk, now a Selkirk for the sum of \$300. Selkirk, now a cok canvasser for Scribner, Armstrong a Co., has letter of recommendation from Thurlow Weed, K. Thurber, and others, and is well connected, called at the World's office and said he had validle information which would show beyond doubt at the vote of Florida was fraudulently counted r Hayes. Selkerk explained that

HE SOLD THE NEWS

ause he had not been paid for his important ire in the frands and crimes. All he received, said, was an order on the Treasury for \$020.

for ninety-two days' work as Special ent of the Department of Justice, ich order he could never get l, as there was no appropriation to meet it. seeded, however, in getting temporary em-ent in Washington at \$80 a month, paid out the unexhausted appropriations of other de-riments, and, when that ended, he determined get paid for his work as best he could.

BELPED TO MAKE THE ADMINISTRATION, and it has steadily gone back on me. I want my little Consulship or its equivalent in sugar." Tell-ing his little story, Selkirk said: "About the time of the trouble with the Returning Boards South I was in Washington. One evening a messenger arrived from the Department of Justice, and said Secretary Taft anted to see me. I went to see him. He re-ived me very cordially, and said I had been rec-nmended to him as a reliable man to unagent of the Department, to co-operate with the Marshal in securing a fair and honest count of the vote. He handed me my commission, and told me to report to the Marshal, and said: 'Now, there's your written instructions. Put them in your pocket and listen to me." Then

"TO FIX THINGS," tter what it might cost, and keep him adof the progress I made. He went to a
r and took out a lot of money for
sees, saying, 'If you want any more you can
but he sure you far thinks.' Before 12 raw, but be sure you fix things.' Before 12 that night I was on my way to Florida.
When I got to Atlanta I met Bob
Toombs. I had shaved my chin-beard,
and I passed for an Englishman on my
way to buy an orange grove. Toombs and I got
thick. He kindly told me, as an Englishman naturally interested in foreign customs, what was going on. He explained to me the situation in Florida, and told me the United States Marshal

HAD BEEN FIXED, and would work for the Democrats. This was the very Marshal to whom I was to report, so I telegraphed to Taft that the Marshal was against us, and he telegraphed me not to have anything to do with him, but to watch him, and

with him, but to watch him, and

GO AHEAD ON MY OWN HOOK.

Toombs also showed me \$300,000 in checks and orders which had been brought on for the Tilden cause, and, dividing it into two parts, said: 'That's for Louisiana, and that's for Florida." I traveled all. over 'Florida, and saw all the visiting Republican statesmen. The only one who knew my business was Alfred P. Morton. of Virginia. He was a creature of Conkling, sent to Florids by Taft in the same way I was, and Conkling had him keep him advised of all that was had him keep him advised of all that was . He did not do much himself, but WAS VERY USEFUL

WAS VERY USEFUL

in Tallahassee, and when he came back was well
taken care of. They have all been taken care of
but me, and they thought I was safe not to squeal,
because I was so well connected, and had
so much to lose. I have an uncle
in Albany, N. Y., who is a minister.
It was I who got eighty-six affidavite for \$10 apiece
that carried Alachva County, and it was I who
seated Boratio Bisbee in Congress in the same
way." Selkirk continued: "I carried the papers
that made an Administration in my pocket. I
was in the room with McLin when he
was changing the votes, and saw him do
it. Dockray, since appointed Consul to Leeds,
was his body-guard, saw him to bed at night, and
tracked him around all day. He did all the dirty
work. William E. Chandler and wife did the fine
business. You should have seen the jewels McLin
and his wife got. Money and diamonds were

AB PLENTIFUL AS ORANGES.

I see it stated that McLin refused to change the

I see it stated that McLin refused to change the votes, but I saw him do it. The only thing he revotes, but I saw him do it. The only thing he re-fused was to make alterations after he had changed them to cover the tracks of others who were scared of being found out. While this was going on, the Democrats were keeping a sharp Lookout in the wrong direction. I saw Marble down there, but he did not know the light of the ligh

on, the Democrats were keeping

A SHARP LOOKOUT IN THE WRONG DIRECTION.

I saw Marble down there, but he did not know
me. I received letters from Senator Teller, of
Colorado, who sent me \$50, and from Dunnell, of
Minnesota, who sent me money too. It
was hard work sometimes changing the
votes, harder than in Louisiana, but we were all
given to understand that when Hayes got in we
would be taken care of. I thought I was

ALL RIGHT BECAUSE OF TAFT.

He expected to be in Hayes' Cabinet. After I got
back to Washington, and things were all fixed, I
was walking with Taft. It was the night before
the day on which the Cabinet was announced. I
left Taft at the Ebbitt House, and he assured
ma I should be well taken care of.
Taft did not get into the Cabinet,
and next morning by 8 o'clock he and
his wife and daughters had packed their trunks
and were on their way West, and he has never set
foot in Washington since." Selkirk said Kasson
and Noyes were very active, and was especially
bitter because they and Stoughton had been rewarded and he had not. He said he had been rewarded and he had not. He said he had been
promised a position in Brazii, but

HAS GOT NOTHINO.

He claimed to have letters from every member in
the Cabinet excepting Devens certifying to his
slaims upon the party. He said of McLin's confesdon: "Its only fault is that it don't tell the half.
Conkling was kept informed by Morton of all the
hands in Florida, and could, if he wanted to,
prove to-morrow that Hayes was not elected. So
could I. Unless they have been removed since the
night of Dec. 30, I could go to the Department of
Justice in Washington and put my hands on the
proofs of the whole Florida business. There is no
bragging about this. It has been known at Gramercy Park, and I have received hints to go there.

Col. Pelton knew it, too, and offered to buy my
carrificate of \$2020 and give me more besides if I
would give him information, but I did not want to
turn my back on the party by going over to them."
Selirik and further that, a few weeks

BEEN TO SEE A UNITED STATES SENATOR BEEN TO SEE A UNITED STATES SENATOR at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who had strongly advised him against "squealing." He would not give the gentleman's name, but the only United States Senators registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel were Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, and Senator Conkling. Mr. Selkirk repeated emphatically the statement that the whole business of counting the Florida vote was a fraud from beginning to end, engineered in Washington by the highest officials, and perfectly well known by all to be fraudulent.

SELKIRK'S GHARACTER.

and asked him about Selkirk. 'I have known Selkirk ten years, and consider him trustful and trustworthy. He used to keep the Ashland House, onewhat dissipated of late. I consider him

DENNIS. HIS STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Sun furnishes the

NEW YORE, April 25.—The Sua furnishes the following statement made by L. S. Dennis:
WASHINOTON, D. C., March 22, 1878.—I have resided in Alachua County, Florida, since January, 1866, and was elected to the State Assembly in 1876, at the time of the late Presidential election. I was at that time a member of the State Central Committee of the Republican party of Florida, and also Chairman of the Republican Committee of Alachua County. I was also President of the Board of County Commissioners of Alachua County from 1873 to 1877, and was familiar with the manner of voting, the location of polls, and all other election machinery. As President of said Board, and with the consent of said Board, I LOCATED ALL THE POLLING-PLACES,

LOCATED ALL THE POLLING-PLACES, appointed all Inspectors who conducted the election, received and counted the ballots. and made and certified to the returns. I appointed as In spectors of Archer Precinct, Box No. 2. Greet R. Moore, Floyd Duke, and Richard H. Black. Thomas D. Vance went at my request to Archer Precinct on the day previous to the election, and was appointed by the Inspectors as clerk of election at Box No. 2, and served as such. I was at Gainesville on the day of the election, and on that night, and the day following my residence was the headquarters of the Republican party, and during the night preceding the election all information was brought to methere.

Some time after midnight of that night Insp

the election all information was brought to me there.

Some time after midnight of that night Inspector Black came to my house and reported to me that THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION at BOX No. 2 for Presidential Electors was as follows: For the Hayes Electors, 136. A little later Vance, clerk at said Box No. 2, came and made the same report. Subsequently both Black and Vance came to me and said they had the returns from Archer Precinct, Box No. 2, signed in blank by the Inspectors, and that they would make out the returns so as to meet the expectations of their own party. They retired to a private room, where they remained two or three hours, and then informed me that they had added 219 names to the poll-list as having voted, and had increased the Republican vote to that extent, and I afterward learned that they had added 219 names to the poll-list. I entered the room while they were employed there, and saw them copying names from the county registration list upon which those who had actually voted at Archer Precinct, Box No. 2, were checked off and new names were selected from names of Republican voters who had not already voted at that precinct. After completing the returns in this manner, they filed them, with the bilot-box, with the County Clerk. The County Commissioners met a few days after the election, the Board consisting of J. E. Webster, Clerk of Court; W. H. Belton, Justice of the Peace, and Louis A. Barnes, Sheriff, all of whom were Republicans. During the canvass Inspector Moore appeared before the Board, and SIBMITTED AN AFFIDAVIT to the effect that the returns from Archer Precinct No. 2 were false, and that the true returns should be for the Hayes Electors, 1,884; for the Tilded electors, 1,267. The result included 219 votes for the Hayes Electors, 1,884; for the Tilded electors, 1,267. The result included 219 votes for the Hayes Electors, No. 2, by Black and Vance. These returns were filed with the Secretary of State.

After these returns were filed with the Secretary of State an effort was made to

It also appeared that Mr. Belton, Justice of the Peace, has not signed the return flied with the Secretary of State and Governor. One of the duplicate returns was sent back to Alachus County, and Belton's signature was obtained. Moore was also induced to make a counter affidavit denying the truth of his former affidavit. A counter affidavit was also obtained from Flord Duke denying his former affidavit. The Grand Jury of Alachus County investigated the Archer Precinct matter, but WERE PALSE AND FRAUDULENT.

the Archer Precinct matter, but

FAILED TO FIND ANY FRAUD,
and passed a resolution to that effect, whereupon
Mr. Webster was induced to withdraw his statement
and make another to the effect that he was satisfied
that the return was all right. Then adidavits and
statements were laid before the State Canvassing Board, and the returns were counted. This result gave the Hayes Electors 219
votes more than were polled for them. I have
never heretofore made any written statement or
given any evidence regarding this election in
Alachua County.

(Signed)

L. G. Dennis.

The above was sworn to in Florida before a
Justice of the Peace, and is certified by the Secretary of State.

COMMENTS OF THE NEW YORK "TIMES."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 25. —The Times, in an editori-

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Times, in an editorial, thus summarizes its dispatches: "Ex-Judge Morton, once Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, and Conkling, emissary to the Virginia Republican Convention in 1876, appear to have been the engineers of the Tilden mine in Florida. Morton helped William E. Chandler to supervise the count of the Electoral vote in Florida, but Morton was ousted from his place by an ungrateful Administration, and Conkling professed himself to be without influence enough to find him another. So, being without money or friends, and despairing of being able to carn an honest living. Morton fell into the hands of Tilden and David Dudley Field. He was able to carn an nonest living, Morton fell into the hands of Tilden and David Dudley Field. He was readily hired to go to Florida, and prove things to be black which he nad previously declared to be white. In this, however, he was partly aided by ex-Secretary of State McLin, who had also sufex-Secretary of State McLin, who had also suf-fered from political ingratitude. Between them they have got out a 'confession,' whose worth-lessness, as evidence, is as apparent as its abso-lute irrelevancy to any question which can now be raised affecting the title of President Hayes."

BILL CHANDLER'S VIEWS.

The World's Washington correspondent reports.
William E. Chandler as saying: "I don't believe that Dennis has made any statement or confession. Perhaps McLin has. All that there is to say about the Archer District and Alachua County has been published. There is nothing new in Leon and Columbia Counties. The whole story is a sensation. I have always claimed that Hayes honselly carried Florida. I believe it. But, in case it shall turn out that McLin has been running crooked, it would only be necessary to pass a resolution through both Houses declaring Tilden lawfully elected, and I believe Hayes would have his bag-gage checked for Fremont before Tilden could

through both Honses declaring Tilden iswfully elected, and I believe Hayes would have his baggage checked for Fremont before Tilden could leave Gramercy Park."

THE FLORIDA DELEGATION

in Congress has no knowledge of the confessions except of rumors that they are coming. Senator Jones, the Democratic Senator, says he believes them to be true, while Senator Conover, the Republican Senator, says if true he thinks they will have no more effect than the recent confession made in Brooklyn. Ex-Gov. Stearns, of Florida, under whose Administration McLin acted as Secretary of State, has not seen McLin's confession, but thinks if one has been made it is a true one. Gov. Stearns says McLin can only give the facts as they have been charged heretofore. Whenever a question of doubt arose as to the settlement of any question concerning the Electoral count in Florida, McLin, being a strong partisan, gave Hayes the benefit of it in making up the returns.

There are two copies of the confession extant. One is said to be in the possession of Col. Pelton, of New York, and the other is in the possession of Horatio Bisbee, Jr., Republican Member of Congress from Florida, whose seat is contested. The means adopted to induce McLin and Dennis to reveal their villainies is a matter of some comment. During Grant's Administration, Senator Conkling secured the appointment of Alfred Morton, of New York, to be a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department. Shortly after Hayes assumed the Presidency Morton was removed. Morton remained in Washington and was on confidential terms with Conkling. Morton followed him, and by persistent working has prevaited on NcLin to confession is utantonedly with Bridge and profession that any other profession is mutantonely with Bridge and to day I gave it to a member of the Republican Congression in McLin's confession that has not been published time and again. He simply, on his own behalf, gives the reacone which induced him to countenance the changes in Some.

writes to the papers calling attention to his Tella-hasses dispatch published Dec. 1, 1876, and that the statements of McLin and Denuis simply con-frin the statements therein. Marble also says those statements confirm that made by Gen. Bar-low isst December, that the State had given its yots for Tilden. NOT TALK ADDIT IT.

low last December, that the State had given its yote for Tilden.

WILL NOT TALK ABOUT IT.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—President Hayes has been so completely taken up with the generous hospitality of Philadelphis that he has had no time to think of Mr. McLin's case. If the statement occurred to the mind of any one who conversed with him to-day, they avoided the topic of conversation, but to-night one more venturesome than the rest asked him about the matter, and met with a polite rebuff. An attempt to pursue the conversation further was in vain, but it was evident that the exposure made no more impression upon his placid temperament than ex-Gov. Wells' threats. In fact, the President has been very much pleased with the reception here, and thinks that he is carrying the people with him. He has even said to friends that the thinks that the turning-point of the Administration has passed, and that he will secure the support of the Senate before long. He acknowledged that it has been rather hard work so far, but thinks that the clouds are brightening. As for the Florida matter, it was evident that it was not keeping him swake o'nights, though he would not express an opinion on the subject.

HAS FALLEN FLAT.

M'LIN'S ALLEGED SQUEAL. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—Great efforts have been made to-day to induce Congressmen to give expressions of opinion as to the confession of McLin and the results which may follow. For the most part, the expressions are of a superficial and fugitive character. They show that the McLin statement has not generally altered opinions upon an old question with respect to which all Congress-men have expressed opinions and cast votes. A canvass of both Honses about McLin's confession shows that Congressmen may be DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

A small number of Democrats who desire to have the Presidential question reopened welcome the McLin sensation as a supposed means to that end Democrats who comprise the majority of the party who are opposed to any reopening of the Presiden-tial question, so far as it might affect the title of President Hayes, but who wish investigation and report for campaign purposes; another class of Democrats representing the business and commer-cial interests of both sections, who are tired of the whole subject, and do not wish to have the country disturbed. The Republicans, of course, comprisany further discussion of a dead issue, and thos

so pronounced that they welcome
ANYTHING THAT CAN EMBARRASS IT. placables there is any considerable number who would vote to assist the Blair-Tilden Democrats to the consummation of any revolutionary scheme To this class of Republicans the statement Dennis seems to refer—Senator Sargent, who was so thoroughly snubbed in the last Republican caucus, and Gen. Ben Butler.

The statements of types of some of these classes furnish an index to the opinions of their class. A gentleman intimately associated with Tilden, and supporter of the Blair movement, said: "THE TRUTH MUST COME.

McLin's confession is but the beginning of disclosures in Florida. Other documentary evidence is to come. The same is true as to Louisiana. Facts conscience and create a revolution in public opinnot be reached except by a new law. That law can be passed by both Houses, and public opinion will compel the President to sign it. Before this Congress is ended you will see that bill passed." The following talk with a very pronounced ex-Confederate and Bourbon illustrates

THE SENTIMENT OF A LARGE CLASS: "We will have nothing to do with this business. It is ended. We will not lift one finger to aid Sam lilden. McLin's confession, or any of the terrible disclosures which are promised, could no change our views as to the facts as they existed is not dependent upon anything was done at the ballot-boxes. He his title by act of Congress, and he will keep it, and, for my part, I respect a man who would steal

and, for my part, I respect a man who would steal
the Presidency more than a man who was coward
and sneak enough to permit it to be stolen." This
statement represents the views entertained probably by a majority of the Bourbon Democrats south
of the Potomae River.

On the whole, it is difficult to learn, from the
sentiments expressed here, that the Blair movement, or the McLin affidavit, or the statements yet
promised, in any respect change the situation.
Democrats in Congress need no fresh evidence to
make them firm in their convictions. The Florida
confessions can have

No POSSIBLE EFFECT

upon their opinion. Their votes in support of the
Electoral Commission and of its decision have been
cast. It is certain that any investigation that may
follow, Congress may be prolonged into the summer, which has already began here with torrid heat.
Some Democrats may seek to create a revolution,
but the indications are that Congress will do nothing, and will attempt nothing to disturb Hayes in
the peaceable possession of his office. Even if
there were mad schemers enough to pass a bill by
a two-thirds majority, the Supreme Court of the
United States would certainly not reopen the
issues which have been settled by the Electoral
Commission.

United States would certainly not reopen the issues which have been settled by the Electoral Commission.

DENNIS,
whose statement of Florida affairs is attracting attention, began to press for an office immediately after the inauguration. Finally he was given a place on the Secret Service force. He declined to do any work, however, on the plea that his appointment was political, and did not call for work, and it need not be expected of him. The Chief of this Division thereupon had him dismissed. He was next appointed, about six weeks ago, as Special Revenue Agent, upon the carnest request of Senator Sargent, who insisted that the position should be given him. He has been persistently forced upon the President, for office, and those helping him have constantly represented him as one wino should be recognized. It is a curious fact that the Republicans who are unfriendly to the President have been among Dennis' warmest supporters.

REPEALED.

THE BANKRUPT LAW. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25. - The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill to re-peal the Bankrupt iaw to-day with a verbal amendment. There is little doubt that the Senate will adopt this amendment, and that within a few will adopt this sincendent, and that with a lew days the unconditional repeal of the Bankrupt law will be effected. The motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee for further consideration was defeated—yeas, 44; nays, 145. A proposition to have the law take effect July 1 was also defeated. On the substitute of the Judiciary Committee, providing that the law shall go into effect immedi voluntary bankruptcy to Jan. 1, was rejected, and the Senate bill, with a slight amendment, was passed by a large vote—206 year to 39 nays. Following, were the negative votes;

lowing, were the negative votes;
Ballou, Frye, Gause,
Buckner, Goode, Hale,
Clark (la.), Harridge,
Crapo, Haskell,
Davis (N. C.), Hunter,
Dean, Evans (S. C.), Lyade,

THE OFFICES. NEW ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP. Special Dispatch to The Tribune,

is so much displeased with the nomination of George Smith to be Collector of New Orleans that he is reported to have said that he would make some publications relative to Returning-Board some publications relative to Returning-Board matters. Some of Wells' friends say he is in earnest in this matter, but they are confident he in a few days will reconsider his purpose. Should Smith fall of confirmation, it is quite certain the President will send in again the name of Gen. Williamson who has once failed of confirmation.

SMITH'S REPUTATION AT HOME.

NEW ORLEARS, April 25.—The evening paper says: "After long delay and consultations innumerable, the President has at length sent in the name of ex-Congressman George L. Smith for the vacant Collectorship of this port. We have known Mr. Smith intimately for many years, and on his private character never knew a shade of suspicion to be cast. True, he has been in politics, but was never one of the aggressive order. There is, therefore, no good ground for extreme opposition against him. If a pronounced Republican is to get the office, George L. Smith will prove quite as acceptable as any one that could be named."

SECRETARY SHERMAN.

REPLY TO A CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The Secretary of
the Treasury sent to the Senate to-day, in response
to its resolution of Jan. 15, a statement of the
issue of loans and Treasury notes from March 4,
1861, to June 30, 1877, inclusive, showing that

7-30 bonds of 1861, amounting to \$20,000,000, sold at 3.25 premium; the '81s of 1861 from 85 to 127; the loan of 1863 at an average premium of 4.13; and the 10-40s of 1864 par to 7 per cent premium, and all the others at par. The total principal is given at \$6,320,236,904, and the premium at \$54,112,195. The reissues amount to \$2.478.819,106 \$2,478,819, 106.

The Secretary, in response to that portion of the resolution which called for a statement of the

resolution which called for a statement of the amount paid any syndicate, person, or persons, for placing bonds on market, or for purchasing the same, and in what currency they were paid, writes as follows: "Pior to the passage of the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, the commissions and expenses of the loans were paid from a general appropriation (expenses of national loans), and owing to the number of items involved, it is impracticable, with the present force of the Department, to ascertain the amount paid for commissions alone. As bearing on this matter, your attention is invited to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Register of the Treasury of the 5th inst. Under the several contracts for placing the bonds authorized by the acts of July 14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, a commission of half of 1 per cent has been allowed, but the con-14, 1870, and Jan. 20, 1871, a commission of half of 1 per cent has been allowed, but the contracting parties were to pay therefrom all expenses of issue and delivery. The net amount of commissions connot, therefore, be ascertained by the Department." The letter of Register Scofield makes a similar statement as to the impracticability of furnishing the desired information, as it would require an analysis of the old accounts, for which the present clerical force cannot be spared without impeding the current work of the office." Senator Hereford, author of the above—mentioned resolution of inquiry, states that he will shortly offer another resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the desired information as to the commissions for at least such years as the account has been kept measurably separate from others.

NOTES AND NEWS.

A SORRY CATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25. - Waddell's Committee of Investigation bids fair to eclipse Glover's. It has just been discovered that one of the mail contractors was in the habit of sending considera ble sums of money in times past to certain clerks in the contract office. The name of one of these was ascertained, and of course it was supposed that Department clerk had been captured. Upon sending to the Department to find him and learn his history, the ardor of the search was suddenly for cause some time since, and had been in the employ of one of the Democratic Committees a

the last session as an expert.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Fernando Wood intimated to-day to a gentlems who is opposed to his Tariff bill that it is possib that an arrangement may be made to postpone cousideration of the bill until the next session.

The only investigation of Republican officials yet completed by the Democrats is that of Clark, architect of the Capitol. The result is the complete vindication of that officer, and discovery of the fact that charges against him were instigated by persons anxious only to draw witness-fees.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washinoton, D. C., April 25.—The House Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to-day examined the stage-mail contractor, U. E. Fisher, of Illinois, who admitted that he had been overpaid \$8,000, but had since refunded the amount to the Government with interest. The overpay, he stated, was obtained through the failure of O'Brien, lasteclerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, to register the receipted vouchers of the contractor to a local Postmaster, who advanced certain amounts and forwarded receipted vonchers therefor to the Post-Office Department for registration.

THE POUR PER CENTS. Subscriptions to the amounted to \$104,000. THE RECORD. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25.—The President

om the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to resolution calling for information in regard to the amount of Government bonds sold since March 4, 1861 the amount paid to the Syndicate for placing Also a communication from the Postmaster

General in regard to the deficiencies in appropria-tions for that Department during the current fiscal recently passed the House, was read by title and

upon its amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, and asked for a conference with the House. Agreed to, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. Sargent, Dorsey, and Beckmembers of the Confer-ence Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McDonald, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendment, the House bill to amend the act of March 3, 1873, authorizing the award to the Vincennes University, Indiana, certain vacant and abandoned lands. Piaced on the calendar.

Consideration of bills on the calendar not ob-jected to was then resumed.

jected to was then resumed.

considerating the use of artillery, tents, etc., at the National Soldiers' and Saltor's Reunion, to be held at Marietta, O., was passed.

The House bill for the reliter of workmen employed in the construction of the Poverty Island Light-House, Lake Michigan, was indefinitely postgoned.

Mr. Blaine, from the Conference Committee on the Mr. Blaine, in explanation of the report, said it was sixed by two members of the Committee on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House. As agreed upon, the appropriation for printing for the interior Department had been reduced from \$40,000 c80,000. The Senate conduct from \$40,000 c80,000. The Senate of the Good of the Patrict of Columbia, and also the appropriation of \$25,000 for the Hayden survey. The sum for the Mint at San Francisco has been reduced from \$52,000 c81,000. The Senate conferces also receded from the appropriation of \$75,000 to ascertain the depth of water and width of channel secured and maintained at the State of the Columbia of the Senate conferces also receded from the appropriation of Xi. Subject of the Conference Committee, said he had not been able to agree to the report, and should the Senate agree to it, the result would be another decidence full, and the Senate had already had seven from the House of Representatives. He objected to reducing the appropriation for the Internal Revenue Burean from State House provided. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue had stated that, unless the money should be appropriated to enable him to watch the distilleries and enfore the laws, there would be loss to the Government. He opposed receding from the amendment for printing for the war Denarrows. The Department at the beginning of the service would suffer unless an appropriate of \$25,000 should be made. Again be did not agree to recede from the appropriation of \$75,000 to ascertain the depth of water secured at the South Pass of the Mississippi River. Mr. Ends was doing agreat work there.

In regard to the \$75,000 for the publ rage. Mr. Cole—And still I assert that there is not one

was not so, and the Committee though it better it inpo this item out of this oill rather than have the whole bill defeated. However just and honest night be to appropriate this money, the matte hould be reported by the District of Columbi committee. That Committee could report a bill o-morrow morning, and it could be passed by

priate the money with the expectation would be paid back. The report of the ence Committee was then agreed to,—y mays 19,—as follows:

Bruce,
Burnside,
Kirkwood,
Christiancy,
Dawes.
McMillan,
Borsey,
McMillan,
McMerlan,
M

INDUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the Speaker announced the regular order to be consideration of the Senate bill for the repeal of

Immediately arter the reading of the journal, the Speaker announced the regular order to be consideration of the Senate bill for the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. McMahon, who had charge of the bill, stated that at the end of two hours' discussion he would demand the previous question.

Mr. Kelley hoped that the House would not second the previous question, but that it would allow extended discussion to be had on the bill.

Mr. Knott thought there might be grave doubts as to whether the bill passed by the Senate would effect the repeal of the Bankrupt law. He would therefore move to amend the bill so as to repeal title 61 of the Revised Statutes, and the act approved June, 1874, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy." He would also offer an amendment to the bill that all penal actions or criminal prosecutions arising prior to the passage of the bill under the acts proposed to be repealed shall continue in full force until disposed of.

Mr. McMahon stated he was authorized by the Judiciary Committee to offer a substitute for the bill repealing the Bankrupt law, and providing that the bill shall take effect immediately as to involuntary proceedings. except pending proceedings and suits, and shall take effect after the 1st of July, 1879, in regard to voluntary bankruptcy proceedings. He said there were three classes of views in regard to the Bankrupt law, the second class wanted its unconditional repeal, and the third class, represented by the majority of the Judiciary Committee, desired its repeal as to voluntary proceedings to take effect after the 1st of July, 1879. He spoke in behalf of those who thought the Bankrupt law was contrary to republican institutions, but he would modify its repeal by granting a limited time in which persons might take advantage of its benefits.

Mr. Conger favored the substitute. People all over the country were desirous of knowing the exact time when this bul would take effect, that they might have time to file their petitions for voluntary

from New York (Wood), was bringing ruin on the country, and destroying all industries, agricultural and mechanical. This threatening and impending effort of a class of enthusiasts, who might be summed up in the character of Communists, Free-Traders, and Inflationists, and who threatened destruction to the general industries of the country, should cause members to pause a moment before they drive into vountary or involuntary bankruptcy men who had for years struggled to preserve their credit and pay their debts.

Mr. Frye advocated the substitute.

Mr. Lapham favored the Senate bill.

Mr. Chittenden believed a good Bankrupt law was an absolute necessity. The substitute of the Judiciary Committee was the most dangerous proposition of legislation which had been presented to the Forty-frift Congress. There was nothing less in the proposition to allow the voluntary feature to extend until July next than an invitation to a high carnival of disaster, distress, and calamity. That was the invitation which Congress proposed to give to 50,000 merchants and people involved in the ruin and speculation of the last twenty years. It would lead to a result which no man could foresee, which would come back upon Congress and confound it.

Mr. Hunton moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. He preferred to have the laws perfected.

Mr. Ewing sustained the motion to refer. He characterized the pending bill as a fit sequel to the Resumption law, and would complete the work of ruin which that law contemplated. The Resumption law provided in effect that men who were so unfortunate as to have been in debt during the past three years—men who were so renurous as to continue business—should be broken up and their property given to their creditors. The pending bill enacted in addition that the creditor should have a mortgage on the brain and muscle of the unhappy debtor to the end of his life. It was a monstrous measure. The condition of the masses of the business men of the country was a condition of insolvency. Not one man in

of the steady rise of their debts as compared with their property.

Mr. Cole asked Mr. Ewing whether he asserted that not one out of five of the business men of the country could pay their debts.

Mr. Ewing—Yes, I asserted it, and I believe it.

Mr. Cole—Where do you get that kind of statistics?
Mr. Ewing—Liget it from the fact that there has been a fall in values of property during the past three years of not less than 60 per cent on the av-

out of every five of the business men of the country who is not discharging his obligations faithfully and promptly. try who is not discharging its congated and promptly.

Mr. Ewing—A large part of them are discharging their obligations promptly and faithfully, and that is largely due to the fact that they are sustained from being actually swept out of businees by this Bankrupt law. Bankruptcy has multiplied from the day that the Resumption law was passed, and it goes on increasing every month since then. To

is largely due to the fact that they are sustained from being actually swept out of business by this Bankrupt law. Bankruptcy has multiplied from the day that the Resumption law was passed, and it goes on increasing every month since then. To attribute these bankruptcies and failures to the Bankrupt law is ungeasonable. I think it would be the worst policy now to repeal the Bankrupt law. In the name of God, have not the struggling masses of business-men in this country suffered enough? Is there not enough discontent in this land to-day? Is not the feeling of wrong which has been indicted by the law sufficiently intense? Shall we aggravate it by telling these people that hereafter, when they break down under the operations of our enactments, not through their fault, not through their recklessness, not through causes which they can understand or appreciate, they fall like Lucifer, never to rise again? Beware, Mr. Speaker, of adding anything more to this discontent which now pervades the business men of the country, which now pervades the business men of the country, which now pervades the business men of the country, which now pervades the business men of the laborers, and masses of men who unfortunately are not laborers, because they cannot sell their labor for bread. Beware of adding to the flame alfrady kindling, and which may disturb the very foundation of order and prosperity before this resumption scheme is fully executed.

Mr. Hooker opposed the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee, and advocated its immediate passage.

Mr. Kelley favored the commitment of the built to the Judiciary Committee, and advocated its immediate passage.

Mr. Kelley favored the commitment of the built to the Judiciary Committee, the American people had never been in so grand a commercial crisis as they were in to-day; never had they been suffering under a more portentous state of things than that which overwhelmed them to-day. If, said he, Bankrupt laws are to relieve men at the end of a crisis, for God's sake permit t

to give to a discontented people disciplined and in-telligent captains to lead them into open revolt.

Mr. Hanna stated that under the instructions from the Legislature of his State he would vote for the unconditional repeal of the Bankrupt law, and that even had he not been so instructed he would have voted for it on his own judgment.

Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) said: I am opposed to the ubstitute, and if amendments cannot be got to the

Mr. White (Pennsylvania) was in favor of the epeal of the law. Mr. White (Pennsylvania) was in rayor of the law?

Mr. Butler said he would vote against the repeal of the law?

Mr. Butler said he would vote against the repeal of the law if he were the only man that did so. In fact, he would rather vote alone. He preferred to play "a lone hand" if he did get "cuchered." This bill had never been considered, and he warned the House it had better be considered in Committee. You are, he said, governed by newspapers, frightened at your snadows. You say, "We dare not stand up in the image of the God who made us and legislate like men"; stand here and deal with grave interests of the country saying, "We will examine this gravely, quietly, and calmly." You spend a day over a great bill. You spend a day in attending to a little matter of a trout creek, and leave a whole river of corruption to flow.

Mr. Willis (N. Y.) said he would offer an amendment providing that the bill take effect on and after the 1st of July, 1878. His constituents recognized the fact that the resumption of specie payments was an accomplished fact. What was needed was a revival of confidence, and that confidence could not be restored while the Bankruptlaw was in operation.

Mr. Stenger opposed the reference of the bill. He was in favor of its immediate passage.

Mr. Phillips favored the unconditional repeal of the law.

through the side of the building, past heads of those inside, and breakin John Miles, being in the inside and all was not right, ran out the door fo had not gone more than twenty-five he received a gun-shot wound in at the left of the spine, o with the shoulderblade, and died a diateld. Thomas Cooper, in endeavo his escape to the house of John Barr shot at by William Graysdale, but and jury. However, he had not proceeder jury. Calkins said he would vote for the pending Mr. Calkins said he would vote for the pending bill.

Mr. Burchard said he believed it to be the duty of the House, in obedience to the necessities of the case, and to the demands of the country, to repeal the Bankrupt law. As to the distressed condition of the country, he saw in it only the natural effect of the rise and fall in prices, and no necessary connection with currency.

Mr. Potter said he had been surprised to hear the gentleman from Ohio (Ewing) state that the Bankrupt law was for the benefit of struggling merchants and laboring classes. The only laboring class that he (Potter) knew it to benefit was lawyers, the clerks, the Registers, and others connected with its auministration.

dected with its administration.

Mr. Lapham moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded.

The motion to refer was voted down by a large

Mr. Knott's amendment—to perfect the bill—was

the Senate bill as amended, and it was passed— yeas, 206; nays, 39.

The bill as amended is as follows:

That the Bankrupt law. approved March 2, 1887. Title 61 of the Revised Statutes, and an act entitled "An act to amend and supplement an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," ap-proved March 2, 1867, and for other purposes, ap-proved June 22, 1874, and all acts in amend-ment or supplementary thereto, or in exproved March 2, 1807, and for other purposes, approved June 22, 1874, and all acts in amendment or supplemetary thereto, or in explanation thereof, be and the same are hereby repealed; provided, that such repeal shall in no manner invalidate or affect any case in bankruptcy instituted or pending insany court prior to the day when this act shall take effect; but as to all such pending cases, and all future proceedings therein, and all penal actions and criminal proceedings arising therein, under the acts hereby repealed, shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be fully disposed of in the same manner as if said sets had not been repealed.

Mr. Schleicher, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted a report of that Committee in reference to the Mexican border troubles, together with a bill in relation thereto, requesting the President to keep on the Texas border not less than 5,000 men to protect American citizens, and authorizing the crossing of the border by the United States troops until such treaty stipulations shall be made with Mexico as may secure an efficient protection to American citizens and property. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hamilton, from the same Committee, submitted a report and bill in relation to the Venezuelan and Mexican Commission. The bill repeals the act for the payment of adjudicated claims, authorizes the President to enter into negotiation

claims passed upon by the former Commission. Printed and recommitted.

Mr. Aiken asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of three members to proceed to Louisians and investigate the charges of corruption and malfeasance in office preferred against A. M. Carter, Special Agent of the Interior Department, and others, in connection with late seizures of logs in that State.

Mr. Cax (N. Y.) introduced a joint resolution for a joint committee, to be denominated the Committee on Census, to take into consideration the proper measures to be employed for taking the next census. Adopted.

Adjourned.

WILLIAM ORTON.

Obsequies in New York City—Impressive Services—Large Attendance of Distin-guished Persons. NEW YORK, April 25.—The funers) of the Hon. William Orton, late President of the western Union Telegraph Company, took place this morn-ing. His grief-stricken family and a large con-

course of sorrowing friends followed his body to ts last resting-place in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, at Irvington on the Hudson.

At the house of Mr. Orton a brief prayer was offered by the Rev. William H. Benjamin, of St. Barnabas' Church, no person being present except the members of the family and pall-bearers. At 11 o'clock the body, inclosed in a plain coffin cov-ered with black cloth, was removed to the Church of the Holy Apostles, where it was met at the main entrance by the clergy, and the Protestant Episentrance by the clergy, and the Protestant Episcopal service was begun as the procession slowly
moved up the centre aisle. The pail-bearers,
walking on either side of the coffin, were:
Roscoe Conkling, William Borden, Samuel
B. H. Vance, John K. Porter, George
Walker, Oliver H. Paimer, B. R. McAloine,
John Steward, Alonzo B. Cornell, Joseph
H. Barker, Edward S. Sanford, John C. Hinchman, Roswell H. Rochester, George B. Prescott. man, Roswell H. Rochester, George B. Prescott, Alfred S. Brown, and John B. Van Every. At the head of the coffin, which rested near the chancel, was placed a large pillow of tuberoses and violets head of the coffin, which rested near the chancel, was placed a large pillow of tuberoses and violets surmounted by a crown and cross, a token of remembrance from the Philadelphia clerks of the Western Union Company. The messenger boys of the Company, who came in a body, contributed a large square basket of roses, violets, and white filles. Among other floral decorations were a marnificent cross of white flowers, lilles, and tuberoses; a massive column of roses and other flowers, and a beautiful cross of white rosebuds, around which was trailed a delicate green vine. The church was densely crowded. Among the prominent persons present were Gen. Anson Stager, Vice-President of the Western Union Telegraph Company; ex-Gov. Morgan, George Jones, editor of the Times; Peter Cooper, ex-Mayor Wickham, and Collector Arthur. The 'Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company attended in a body, and, with a delegation from the Jinion League Club, occupied seats in the centre alsle. A large number of Superintendents, managers, and officers of the executive departments, telegraphers, electricians, and other persons employed by the Company, also occupied seats in the middle alsle.

The Rev. Mr. William H. Benjamin, of St. Barnabas' Church, Irvington on the Hudson, delivered the discourse, in which he said there were many present who knew Mr. Orton politically, socially, and as a business-man, but he knew him well religiously. He spoke of the high moral character of the dead man, and prayed that God would give all present grace to learn of him and do as he did. Mr. Orton was a man who never allowed the dust to cloud his vision, and his true theory of life was to do good to others. His character was one that all might emulste.

The beautiful and impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rector of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rector of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rector of the Church of the beservice, the body was taken by a special train to Irvington.

THE INDIANA STATE-HOUSE.

THE INDIANA STATE-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25.—To-day Judge Elliott sustained the demurrer to complaint of Tibbetts against the State-House Commissioners in an action for an injunction. He held that, while the petition charged fraud against the Board, it did not appear that the plaintiff would or could suffer and have had no right of action. It may be that the Board did not examine all the plans, but, as petitioner was not an architect, and as the law imited the amount of cost by any plan, the plaintiff could not suffer in his capacity as a taxpayer. Tibbetts simply claims to be a citizen and taxpayer of the State, and there is nothing to show that May's plan as amended by Wilson is not a

Special Dispatch to The Pribus Covington, Ind., April 25.—"Clay

not gone unarmed and without suspicion very jaws of the demons, and, without est warning, been shot down and burban

or twenty of the negro miners, on the the 16th of April, serenaded one Jame

lin; that he gave them \$2 to and that, from his store,

hundred yards to a stump to drink it.
ably engaged they heard shots from
of Vanderveer's saloon, whereupon

down to learn the cause, Uncle When arrived at Vanderveer's

ered in the prime of his ma

lies," or the followers of a dis

CRIME. THE COAL CREEK MASSACRE

> He Brings His Wife's Extravage and Wins a Victory Over He Establishment of a "Model Teach Women How to Tr LONDON, April 9.-Pity the Britisher, who has been forced to secret cupboard in his whole estr reveal to public gaze the naked meatic skeleton. "Naked," did mestic skeleton. "Naked," dk no; they are not naked, for i case the form of the grisly hor well clothed; indeed, it may be

out the clothes there would b Mr. Augustus Frederick Thisi messagingly long-suffering hus Mr. Augustus Frederick This exceedingly long-suffering hu 50 years of age. He m a young lady whose airy must have appeared prefer women's distriction and good juste had sufficient tact and art to he was latter paraged capabilities.

So early as 1856 the fair Mada began to show signs of an utterthe value of money when there we to spend it, and, after a very stor tween husband and wife, the form all her debts on condition that he mitted to notify her tradespendistes, bootmakers, and a hostogive her credit again. Proplement was obtained more

dame Rosalie would never the had a chance to resist pay be imagined, there was much on the part of both the wife every effort was made to inditorstreat from his exceeding

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

South Bend, Ind., April 25.—Four theres, headed by Frank Tolly, broke into a farmer residence near town to-day, and were followed in adcaptured. The other three are Billy Clase; Bin Graft, and Billy Fuller. Tally is said to be wanted in both Chicago and Cleveland. NO MUTUAL COUNCILS. DEADWOOD, D. T., April 25.—This evening William Gay, of Gayville, shot and seriously wonded Floyd W. Forbes, of the same place. The alleged cause of the shooting was the latter's impropriativances towards Gay's wife. Gay surrendered himself after the shooting.

SELF-DEFENSE

RICHMOND, Va., April 25.—Alfred H. Thos, who shot and killed Maj. Sidney Pitts at Eastville a few weeks ago, and was himself severely wended by Pitts, has been tried, and acquitted on the ground of self-defense.

THE WEATHER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Boston, April 25.—The Fail River def

an order requiring the Judiciary Com sider the expediency of additional protect corporations and the public fraudulent or overissue of notes by agents. It is proposed that every no

and that it shall be approved by one

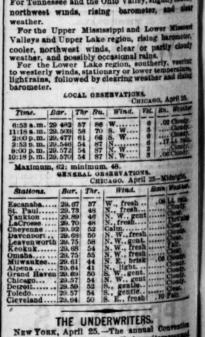
rectors, and that a penalty for a Treasurer or agen

the Treasurer of a corporation shall be

came before the Legislature to-day in the shape

that Chace, the defaulter, will get clear, because the notes issued by him read: "The Union fills promise to pay S. A. Chace or order the san of the union fills of the san of the union fills of the union

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASINGTON, D. C., April 26-1 a. m. - Indicadem-For Tennessee and the Onio Valley, slightly cools,



of the National Board of Fire Underwit to-day. J. B. Hall (Ohio) offered a reso J. B. Hall (Ohio) offered a resolution, which adopted, requesting the President of the Beat immediately issue a circular letter to all complisating what is known as stock policies, and the opinion of these companies' views had the establishment of an adequate tariff of and that when replies to this circular are read a digest should be furnished to the Executive mittee, and whenever in the opinion of the Committee it should appear that a sufficient shall at once issue a call to all companiment in this city for a further consideration subject.

Resolutions regretting the resignation of the card additional companiment and appear that a sufficient shall at once issue a call to all companiment in this city for a further consideration.

Resolutions regretting the resignation of the card additional control of the consideration of the control of the consideration of the control of the consideration of the consideration of the control of the consideration of the conside

THE POSTAGE-STAMP IMBROGUO. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 25.—William a Special Agent of the Post-Office Department arrested to-day on a charge made by 8. B. for stopping packages of stamps sent to the Kirby has been receiving stamps for sevin chines sold, and several indictments were a against him in the United States Court for del-ing the Government. Small stopped the and Kirby obtained his arrest. All the class up for trial before the United States Court is

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Naw York, April 25.—Arrived, steam
Suevia, from Hamburg; Victoria, from Glass
Canada, from London.

LONDON

The Woes of Mr. Augu

erick Thistlethw

these latter-named qualities. Wart she may have exercised in ent Augustus Frederick were imme after marriage as quite unnecess, ment of her husband, and thence her life, and he his; not that the in its usual form has ever sullied, far from it; but, evidently, so far terests and amusements was ottentot and Esquimaux could be parated. Although Mr. Thisth separated. Although Mr. Thistic son of a very wealthy man, he had income of £2,000 per annum until elder brother in the Crimea in 18 deeded to the genteel poverty imp of £20,000 annually. Lest any res that the words "genteel poverty with an income of \$100,000 are in ally, I hasten to state that in continuous especies of himself in all series "A COMPARATIVELY POC So early as 1856 the fair Madas

to give her credit again. Pracquiescence was obtained more band for the time than because ship tion of keeping within her all yearly; at any rate, it was not it new tradesmen ready to give her finery on her husband's credit, an he paid the bills, after indigns domestic trouble. In 1870 he meffort to stop her extravagance by tradesman, whom she might to forty-four different establishs am was of an apparently total disposition,—a sort of Harold Si coats,—and so, when she went for to Egypt (leaving her lord and with her, Augustus Frederick pa dition to her yearly pin-money, Ent recently Madam has been luxury not only of buying dresses credit, but also of borrowing mor

settle the question whether a has any debt his wife may contract his authority. So payment was length the milliner brought suit. Interested was, that the wife con husband's credit except for reason sary articles for herself and the husband's implied consent, at least the particles for herself and the husband's implied consent, at least the particles for herself and the husband's implied consent, at least the particles for herself and the husband for payment; the husband for former decision queen's Bench, that "A trade entitled to recover unless he can or implied assent to the wife's the plaintiff's solicitors were obtained in the wife of a man with an incom annum. But, if the lawyers enjointy thus afforded for argument, that none of the other interested plaintiff was obliged to acknow the wife of a man with an incom annum. But, if the lawyers enjointiff was obliged to acknow the sellation of the respective of the policy of the same of the wife of a whose husbands were indisposed incur large debts, that she could as though she were, perhaps not gees that laid the golden egg, driving them out of her shops at the defendant was required to the tory of his various disagreement to the amount of money she was the other interested plaintiff was collected, were minor points; and, altogether, in in a particularly happy frame of went on.

BUT THE FUNNIEST PART was the fear felt by the great latter was the far felt by the passion of good socie.

This tier and the will be that in the for

of being extravagant, he little the sex.

discovered here is, perhaps, on cellent that could have been mo cess would go a long way tow physique of our race. A worthy success in his profession has a paratively free to indulge in the profession has a paratively free to indulge in the first season of taking hes typing to cure it, has adopted diea that people in general pay to the raising of blooded horse stock than the people in general pay to the raising of blooded horse stock than the people in general practic did to the stock than the people in general practic title him to some consideration of the season of th

CRIME. AL CREEK MASSACRE

showed up

id-like innocence, as though to
for vengence; as though poor old
had not mercilessly been shot down
as though poor Tom Cooper had no
by the ruthless mob and foul
upping for his life; as though
the ignorance of all danger,
the ignorance suspicion into

all the prisoners will be recognized.

ble Sheriff has not been sen

night of the 10th, and the

is that he is in the oat

lectioneering for his re-election,

er is the last straw that will break

to camel's back. James S. Hinton,

seen requested by Gov. Williams to

the true condition of the colored

vill be expected by his Excellency to

conduct of Gen. Russ has been all

required of him. The men, women.

CHACE.

RGLARS CAPTURED.
etal Dispatch to The Tribune.
To, Ind., April 25.—Four thieves,
ank Tolly, broke into a farmer's resiwan to-day, and were followed in and
he other three-are Billy Clancy. Ben
lly Fuller. Tally is said to be wanted
go and Cleveland.

MUTUAL COUNCILS.
D. T., April 25.—This evening Will-Gayville, shot and seriously wounded thes, of the same place. The alleged shooting was the latter's improper rards Gay's wife. Gay surrendered the shooting.

SELF-DEFENSE. Va., April 25.—Alfred H. Thom, killed Maj. Sidney Pitts at Eastville ago, and was himself severely wound-as been tried, and acquitted on the if-defense.

THE WEATHER. THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASK-C., April 26—1 a. m.—Indications— se and the Onio Valley, slightly cooler, rands, rising barometer, and clear

oper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Upper Lake region, rising barometer, twest winds, clear or partly cloudy 1 nossibly occasional rains, ower Lake region, southerly, veering winds, stationary or lower temperature, ollowed by clearing weather and rising

27. TAr Ru. Wind. Vet. Rn. Weather

482 57 86 W. 6 .02 Cloudy.
503 58 70 8. W 6 ... Cloudy.
477 61 66 8 6 6 ... Cloudy.
548 54 57 N. W 8 ... Cloudy.
5572 54 87 N. W 8 ... Cloudy.
570 54 87 N. W 8 ... Cloudy.

OSTAGE-STAMP IMBROGLIO.

or, Ack., April 25.—William Smale of the Post-Office Department, when a charge made by S. R. Kirl packages of stamps sent to the laste on receiving stamps for sewing made everal indictments were found the United States Court for de rander, Small stopped the packages tained his arrest. All the cases court for the United States Court now in EAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

E. April 25.—Arrived, steamship a Hamburg; Victoria, from Glasgor; in London. LONDON.

The Woes of Mr. Augustus Fred erick Thistlethwayte.

He Brings His Wife's Extravagance Into Court, and Wins a Victory Over Her Milliner.

Establishment of a "Model Nursery," to Teach Women How to Treat Babies.

a Correspondence of The Tribune London, April 9.—Pity the woes of a poor stisher, who has been forced to open the most cret cupboard in his whole establishment, and real to public gaze the naked bones of his docatic skeleton. "Naked," did I say! Alas! they are not naked, for in this particular form of the grisly horror is only too all clothed; indeed, it may be said that with out the clothes there would be no skeleton.
Mr. Augustus Frederick Thistlethwayte is an exeedingly long-suffering husband, of about to years of age. He married in 1852 young lady whose airy sprightliness not have appeared preferable to other men's discretion and good judgment, or else shad sufficient tact and art to hide her lack of ignatus Frederick were immediately abandoned for marriage as quite unnecessary in her manage-ment of her husband, and thenceforward she lived if life, and he his; not that the breath of scandal its usual form has ever sullied her reputation,— its usual form has ever sullied her reputation,— ir from it; but, evidently, so far as community of sterests and amusements was concerned, no loitentot and Esquimaux could have been further ated. Although Mr. Thistlethwayte was the sparated. Although Mr. Thistlethwayte was the set of a very wealthy man, he had only the trifling mome of £2,000 per annum until the death of his mome of £2,000 per annum until the death of his sider brother in the Crimea in 1854, when he succeeded to the genteel poverty implied by an income of £20,000 annually. Lest any reader may imagine that the words "genteel poverty" in connection with an income of \$100,000 are intended sarcastically, I hasten to state that in cours Mr. Thistle-thwayte spoke of himself in all seriousness as "A COMPARATIVELY POOR MAN."

So early as 1856 the fair Madam Thistlethwayte can to show signs of an utter inappreciation began to show signs of an utter inappreciation of the ralue of money when there was an opportunity is spend it, and, after a very stormy "seeme" be-tween husband and wife, the former agreed to pay all her debts on condition that he should be per-mitted to notify her tradespeople-miliners, modistes, bootmakers, and a host of others—not be give her credit again. Probably Madam's monstes, observed the spain. Probably Madam's acquiescence was obtained more to quiet her hushand for the time than because she had any intention of keeping within her allowance of £500 yearly; at any rate, it was not long ere she found new tradesmen ready to give her any quantity of finery on her husband's credit, and again and again he paid the bills, after indig nam, protests and domestic trouble. In 1870 he made a determined effort to stop her extravagance by notifying every tradesman whom she might be even likely to deal with, not to supply anything on his credit without a written order. At this time he paid £2,500 of back debts, and sent notifications to forty-four different establishments. But Madam was of an apparently totally irresponsible disposition,—a sort of Harold Skimpole in petiticots,—and so, when she went for a winter's trip to Egypt (leaving her lord and master at home, to Egypt (leaving her lord and master at home, however), she obtained an outfit in Paris for about £1,050; and, rather than have another contest £1,050; and, rather than have another contest with her, Augustus Frederick paid this slight addition to her yearly pin-money, and sent her off. Introcently Madam has been indulging in the luxury not only of buying dresses and millinery on credit, but also of borrowing money at 5 per cent a month; and, as the total of her lately-discovered debts amount to about £30,000, Augustus Frederick has decided to draw the line somewhere, and he draw it at bonnets. Consequently, when a certain milliner, named Madame Swaebe, doing basness on Regent street as Madame Rosalie, presented a bill for £331 19s. 10d., Mr. Augustus Frederick Thistlethwayte

redered a bill for 2931 198. 10d., Mr. Augustus Prederek Thiestlethwayte

ABOSE IN HIS WRATH,

and swore in good round Saxon that his patience had now been tried to the utmost, and that Madime Rosalie would never get a penny so long as he had a chance to resist payment. Then, as may he imagined, there was much weeping and walling an the part of both the wife and the milliner, and every effort was made to induce the burly husband to extract from his exceedingly unpleasant position; but it was lost labor. He had evidently equated the cost of the uproar and scandal, and he was determined to go to battle, once for all, to settle the question whether a husband is liable for any debt his wife may contract, with or without his authority. So payment was refused, and at high the property of the p simpled was, that the wife could not pledge her luband's credit except for reasonable and necesary articles for herself and the family, unless the huband's implied consent, at least, were obtained. The plaintiff at first evidently relied upon the broad bery that the wife is the huband's agent at all times, and that the fact that the goods are ordered and received is all-sufficient to hold as husband for payment; but very early her case this theory was overturned by the maion of a former decision in the Court of queen's Bench, that "A tradesman will not be estilled to recover unless he can show an express windled assent to the wife's contract," and so as plaintiff's solicitors were obliged to open the smoot illimitable discussion as to what purchases swild be considered reasonable and necessary for he wife of a man with an income of £20,000 per anum. But, if the lawyers enjoyed the opportusity thus afforded for argument, it is quite certain that none of the other interested parties did. The plaintiff was obliged to acknowledge so many hings relative to her mode of dealing with ladies whose husbands were indisposed to allow them to haur large debts, that she could not help feeling as though she were, perhaps not exactly killing the reese that laid the golden ergs, but, at any rate, criving them out of her shop as customers. Then the defendant was required to teil the whole history of his various disagreements with his wife as to the amount of money she wasted; and several fashionable sequalitances, with whom Mrs. Thistlethwayte associated, were called to testify to minor points; and, altogether, none of them were in a particularly happy frame of mind as the trial went on.

BUT THE FUNNIEST PART OF IT ALL,

minor points; and, altogether, none of them were in a particularly happy frame of mmd as the trial went on.

BUT THE FUNNIEST PART OF IT ALL, was the fear felt by the great ladies of Mrs. Thisticthwayte's acquaintance lest their names should be mentioned as friends of hers. It seemed the general impression of good society that, since Mr. T. had refused to pay Mrs. T.'s debts, she ought to be regarded as a species of social monster, any connection with whom should be considered a disgrace; and, when Mr. Thisticthwayte testified that his wife had never been presented at Court and had not (with his consent, at least) any fashionable acquaintances such as to demand of her a very expensive siyle of dressing, there was a positive feeling of anguish at the question which was next put to him, namely: "Do not people of rank and hashion visit your house in Grosvenor aquare?" But Mr. Thisticthwayte coolly replied that, although such people visited there, they did not do so at his request; they "forced themselves upon him." It is easy to understand that, although those people (many of whom were present) were thivering all over lest their names should be made public, they were naturally righteously indignant at the downright sub so openly administered by their quondam host, and it would be quite safe to wager that it will be long ore they "wake the echoes of halls of" Thisticthwayte again. Finally, after all the soiled linen of the family had been dectually brought out for public inspection, the case ended by the jury finding a verdict for the aftendant. Should this verdict be upheld on appeal, there is likely to be a general new departure among the tradespeople here in their dealing with married women, and it would not be surprising if the effect upon the husbandawere equality marked. Already there is talk of an "Anti-Lettory of which will be, that no member thereof is talk of an "Anti-Lettory of which will be, that no member thereof is talk of an "Anti-Lettory of which will be, that no member thereof is to allow hits wife

ORE OF THE LATEST MEDICAL HOBBIES decovered here is, perhaps, one of the most excelent that could have been mounted, and its success would go a long way toward improving the brisque of a rec. A worthy old doctor, whose scoss in his profession has rendered him comparitively free to indulge in the luxury of preventing disease instead of taking heavy fees for blindly ying to cure it, has adopted the very sensible as that people in general pay far more attention on the raising of blooded horses and other live-sect tann they do to their own bables; and so he has assumed for several years to establish a "Model lunery." Now, while he has had an undoubted access in his general practice, such as to entain the some consideration, he has and it difficult to interest a sufficient two may be a sufficient to interest a sufficient two may be a sufficient to interest a sufficient two may be a sufficient to interest a sufficient two may be a sufficient to interest a sufficient two may be a sufficient to interest a sufficient two may be a sufficient to interest a sufficient two may be a sufficient to interest a sufficient two may be a sufficient to interest a sufficient two may be a sufficient to the sufficient two proposed in the shoulders of lang-patronesses; at any rate, the matter long reliand, until the worthy doctor almost defined. But, being a foreigner himself, with no assume that their reward, and the Model lang was begun on a limited scale. The docation was to establish an institution to teach heat, capable woman, the mother of half-a-brisk, capable woman, the mother of half-a-brisk, capable woman, the mother of half-acapable woman, the mother of half-a-lithy boys perhaps, fairly explode with unit the thought that any one (let alone ald teach a mother how to bring up her fler than Nature had taught her; out, so good mother, however scornfully scout the idea, the facts are out. No one can examine the tables of the world without being

atruck with horror at the ghastly proportion of poor humanity that shuffles off this mortal coil before having lived five short years. The doctor gives the following reasons for this excessive mortality, which in fingland amounts to very nearly 50 per cent of all infants before they are 5 years old: he says the death-rate of infants is so large because, first, they are the children of improvident, destitute, or drunken parents, or of people who are ill and suffering from hereditary disease; second, because mothers, and women in general, are ignorant of the practical and rational management of oables, and their ignorance is shared by many physicians, especially young practitioners, who leave the echools of medicine with no education on this point, except a certain amount of instruction how to cure (not prevent) disease; third because so many mothers, for fashionable and other reasons, fail to nurse their own entildent and, fourth, because the care and management of babies in all classes of society are left to ignorant, inexperienced, and unintelligent persons. No one would establish a training-farm for blooded racehorses, and employ only country-bumpkins to take care of the animals; yet almost any kind of an uneducated servant-girl—frequently very youthful—will be considered quité fit to act as nurse-girl to an infant. It was to provide experienced, educated nurses that the doctor desired to establish a Model Nursery on THE FOLLOWING PLAN:

It should contain from six to twelve resident babies (sither orphans, or those whose mothers could not nurse them), who shall be reared on rational principles; the minimum of 500 cubic feet of air should be supplied to every infant, and the most perfect ventilation, should be provided,—in fact, ventilation, proper food, and strict cleanlines would be the principal desiderats. In this school, mothers, nurses, and grown girls should be admitted, uner competent and experienced instructors, to learn how to bring up their young charges in the healthlest manner; and every woman so

OPPOSITION IN BURCHARD'S DISTRICT. His great zeal and activity in pushing the revival of

reduce the tax on Confederate tobacco, is creating dissatisfaction. One of the papers which circulates largely in his district remarks:

Notwithstanding that this is a Confederate measure, and a very odious one, too, our very industrious member, Mr. Burchard, was so much engrossed with the details of this bill, which is one of his pets, that he could not spare time to take his usual holiday-recess, but remained in Washington 'industriously' laboring to perfect the personal Income-Tax bill and the Tariff bill, which are so much desired by the Confederates.

Other papers in the district are talking in this way:

Other papers in the district are talking in this way:

Freeport Journal.

We take the position that there should be a change in our Congressional Representative. Though Mr. Burchard was doubtless an honest, conscientious man when he first put on the official harness, the love for power and place, and the emoluments of office, have gradually incrusted his conscientious scruples, until now his only aim and desire seems to be to favor such men and such measures as he thinks will serve to fortify his position, and enable him to keep men in the offices of the district whom he can control and use for his own aggrandizement. We have endeavored to use nothing or say nothing against Mr. Burchard which cannot be substantiated by facts. Truths are stubborn things. If there is not enough of these stubborn things, If there is not enough of these stubborn things that can be arrayed in support of our position, we say, then, let the Burchard Ring dynasty be perpetuated. If, on the other hand, we make any statements, through ignorance or misrepresentation, which cannot be corroborated, we hold ourself ready to retract and make the amende honorable. It is not necessary to resort to subterfuge, sophistry, or calumny to attain the object we seek. We want the right dauges to triumph, and feel satisfied that, when the right does triumph, the Burchard-Atkins Ring will be broken up.

Shamon Gazette.

The recent Post-Office trouble in Sterling hagended in a sad, and, to a cruelly-persecuted wom-

and feet satismed vias. Ring will be broken up.

Shannon Gasette.

The recent Post-Office trouble in Sterling has ended in a sad, and, to a cruelly-persecuted woman, in a terrible manner. Mrs. Smith, the recent Postmistress of that town, was removed from the office some weeks ago for reasons that H. C. Burchard cannot give. The lady has refuted all the charges preferred against her, and almost the entire population of Sterling, including the ministry and other religious citizens, are only too willing to give the lady the highest and best word of recommendation. The terrible charges brought up against her, and her hard, and, we are glad to say, successful, endeavors to clear herself of all the charges, have so preyed upon her mind and physical charges, have so preyed upon her mind and physical system as to drive her to her death, or worse, perhaps, the mad-house; and still Burchard and his piratical crew are allowed to continue in their noble (f) work of Civil-Service reform.

The political waters of this Congressional District are beginning to be troubled. It is evident that the Fifth District is ready for a change of Representative in Congress. There are numerous candidates for the honor of succeeding Mr. Burchard as our Representative, but among the number we know of none more generally favored for this position than our fellow-townsman, Capt. Robert M. A. Hawk. His friends all over the district for anyward wears nast have niged him to Robert M. A. Hawk. His friends all over the district, for several years past, have urged him to allow them to present his name as a candidate, until at last he has reluctantly consented,

The Heraid is strongly in favor of pressing the claims of this gallant soldier and would urge his friends throughout the district to bestir themselves and make their influence so felt that his nomination shall be assured. While other men in the district may possess the requisite qualifications to represent us in Congress, we are certain that no one has so strong a claim to support by reason of his War-record as Capt. Hawk.

"THE DEAD-BEAT BRIGADE."
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, April 24.—The Chicago Times, with its usual tomfoolery, makes a sick effort to be witty in its headlines to the proceedings in bankruptcy yesterday. The Times simply exists; it neither has memory nor foresight. It forgets that Cincaso, April 28.—The Chicago Times, with the usual tomofoster, makes a sick effort to be witty in its headlines to the proceedings in bank-rupicy restrictly. The Times simply exists: it neither has memory nor foresight. It forgets that it all of its infamous history it has never the consideration of the infamous history it has never the consideration was five times more than the land when the consideration was five times more than the land was worth in the market at the time,—either ignorant of what it mode, or participation common to famous worth in the market at the time,—either ignorant of what it mode, or participation common to famous historic consideration was five times more than the land was worth in the market at the time,—either ignorant of what it mode, or participation of the Finnes allowed on participation of the Finnes allowed or participation of the Finnes allowed or participation of the Finnes allowed on the Finnes allowed on participation of the Finnes allowed on the Finnes allo

cats them again with such constant regularity and beastly relish.

An Imperial Nimrod.

The Cologne Gazette in one of its last numbers contains a curious summary of the achievements of the German Emperor in the hunting-field. It seems that since the year 1819, when, at the age of 22, the Emperor, then Prince William of Prussia, began hunting, he kept a schiestiste, in which he entered an accurate account of the head of game killed by his own hand. The list, aformidable one, commences with a bison or aurochs, a now simost extinct animal, killed in 1869, when hunting in the extensive domain of the Prince of Pleez. Next come two bears, three wolves, 779 large and 629 small boars, eleven chamols, 230 stags, 278 red deer, 845 fallow deer, and 145 does. Of smaller game his Majesty killed 2, 908 hares, thirty-three rabbits, thirty-ting foxes, eleven badgers, 910 bheasants, and 162 partridges. The total number of head of game falling under the gan of the German Emperor from the commencement of 1819 till the end of 1877 sums up at 6, 996, or, roundly, 7, 000, being at the rate of about 120 per annum. His Majesty's long career as a sportsman, extending over very nearly three-score years, passed not entirely without accidents. The most serious of these was one that happened on the 16th of December, 1819, when Prince William, in the act of loading his gun, while hunting with Herr von Wulknitz at Lanken, received a shot in the right hand, which necessitated the amputation of the greater part of the foredinger. The spot where this accident happened is marked by three trees, planted in memoriam.

A Great Exhibition in 1879.

England has decided to have a great show next year. It will be an agricultural exhibition. The expense is estimated at \$150,000. The Lord Mayor of London has appealed to the British public for the support of the foredinger. The spot where this accident happened on the British public for the support of the foredinger. The spot where this accident happened have the exhibition may arrest its downward course.

PARIS. French Opinion on the American

M. Henri Cernuschi Defends the Action of the American Congress.

Silver Bill.

His First Article on the Subject-What Good Has Monometallism Done the World?

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PARIS, April 1.—Now that the great financial fight has been fought, and the cause of the Silver Dollar has conquered, it may not be uninteresting to Americans to know what foreign opinion has to say of the victory, and to know at first-hand what effect it has had, and is likely to have, upon the credit of the United States abroad. Up to the pres-ent moment, the Berlin Congress and the war have so absorbed the attention of the French press that. outside the columns of the purely financial journals little notice has been taken of the Silver bill here. There is a notable exception, however. In the Siecle, an influential, steady-going Republican paper (of which he was formerly the Director),

M. HENRI CERNUSCHI has begun to publish a series of articles, written in his usual forcible and picturesque style, in which the whole subject is to be thoroughly discussed. I have no need to introduce M. Cernuschi to Ameri cans. He is personally known to them, and his clever works on the question of Bimetallism have been printed and read largely in America. Those who may happen to be acquainted with his "No-misma" do not need to be told that he is an ardent champion of a universal system of bimetallism based on the 15% to 1 theory. His Communisti leanings sufficiently save him from any suspicion of having interested motives in what he writes; and, whatever may be thought of the cause he se resolutely defends, every one can admire his way of defending it.

of defending it.

M. Cernuschi's first article appeared in the Stecle
of the 30th of March. After briefly recording the passage of the Silver bill, the writer plunges into the middle of his subject. Here I will leave him to SPEAK FOR HIMSELF:

The first monetary law of the United States dates from 1792. It is bimetallic. Permission to coin unlimited quantities of gold and silver is given, and they have unlimited forced currency. The silver lollar weighs fifteen times as much as the gold dol lar. This law remains in force till 1834.

In 1834, a new monetary law. Bimetallism is maintained, but at 16 instead of 15. The silver dollar weighs as much as sixteen gold dollars (to be exact, 15.98). This law remains in force till 1872.

In 1803, the French legislator, while replacing livres by francs, maintains its former bimetallism at 15½ (the silver franc weighs as much as 15½ gold francs).

Till 1871, the German legislator keeps to his old silver monometallism.

In 1816, the English legislator, then about to withdraw paper money, introduces gold monometallism, and makes silver do auxiliary duty as

withdraw paper money, introduces gold monometalism, and makes silver do auxiliary duty as token-money.

In 1835, the legislator in British India rejects gold, and consecrates silver monometallism.

What was the result of this conflicting legislation? The triumph of the strongest. The strongest was France. France, being always the creditor of the other countries, became

THE GREAT EMPORIUM

of the monetary metals. Her bimetallic law brought her sometimes gold to be exchanged for silver, sometimes silver to be exchanged for gold. This exchange was always made at thelleral rate of; 15% to 1, with a slight premium in favor of the French.

Reacting everywhere on the face of the earth, in England, Germany, on the coasts of Africa, in Asia, —not even excepting Japan directly Japan was thrown open. —the bimetallic law of France regulated the relative value of the two metals. Everywhere one weight of gold had the value of 15% equal weights of silver.

Like every country, the United States continually felt the effects of the French law. Being debiors rather than creditors of Europe, they had to remit rather than to receive. Which metal did they prefer to export: The one which it was least advantageous for them to get coined at home: gold up to 1834, and afterwards silver.

Under the 15 to 1 bimefallic system, the American had, of course, the right to take gold to their Mint, but their interest was not to take it there. Gold being only worth fifteen times as much as silver by the American law, and fifteen and a half by the French law, they gained 3 per cent by having it converted into francs instead of dollars. So gold doilars did not circulate; only silver dollars circulated, Right-about face with the 16 to 1 bimetallic system introduced in 1834. The American had, of course, the right to get their silver coined at home, and to use it for specie-payments; but

IT WAS TO THEIR ADVANTAGE not to exercise their rights. Silver being worth 1-15½ of the same weight in gold according to the French law, and only 1-16 by the American law, the Americans gamed 3 per cent by converting their silver into francs instead of dollars. So all the silver was exported, and not a single silver dollar circulated in America after 1834.

In Docember, 1871, the German Government suddenly proclaimed that famous and disastrous law which was to bring trouble and confusion into the monetary affairs of the whole world. Neglecting the advice of their best native authorities, and listening to the teachings of the leading French economists, the German Government ceased to be silver monometallist, and became gold monometallist.

They were prenaring, consequently, to withdraw

silver monometallist, and became gold monometallist.

They were preparing, consequently, to withdraw the white coin from circulation, to export it, and sell it at any price, in order to get gold ingots for a yeliow currency.

Hearing this, what ought the French legislator to have done, and what did he do? He had two courses open: either to stop coining silver abruptly, or to continue coining more than ever. By stopping abruptly, he would have brought about such an enormous fail in silver that the terrified Germans would have given up their scheme. By coining more than ever, the usual value of silver would have been maintained. France had been quite able to absorb the Californian gold, and to give silver for it; she could absorb the German silver, and give gold for it. There would have been at this moment a little more silver and a little less gold in the Bank of France; but, beyond the frontier, the five-franc silver pieces would be worth just as much as the five-franc gold pieces.

The French legislator hesitated, lost his head, and

and anti-human. Thereupon, shaking off the dust of prejudice, the American Congress has risen and the Bland bill has become law. HARRY ST. MICHEL.

TREE-CULTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Reference was made in THE
TRIBUNE some time ago to the kind of trees now
being planted in Lake Park, and questioning the
value of such tree-culture. I had hoped to see the subject further discussed and the practice con

demned.

From the experience our citizens have had, and our city authorities ought to have had, in planting such trees(?) in our streets and public grounds, I should think they would have known better. If the poles set out in the Lake Park are for raising beans or hops, it is all right, though I question the expediency of using public grounds for such a purpose; but if they are designed for trees, it is a useless waste of time and money. I have lived in Chicago nearly forty years, and have yet to see one of those soft-maple saplings grow to the dignity of a tree. They are beautiful as saplings, perhaps, but worthless as trees, and are the poorest of all the varieties planted for durability or beauty. They will grow rapidly for a few years, and then become worm-eaten, and finally die or break down with a strong wind. I know that our nurserymen recommend them because they are so beautiful as saplings. We had far better plant cottonwood, which is only one grade better than maple, and is sure to grow to the stateliness of a tree, or the silver-leaf maple, or the Lombardy poplar, or white ash, or, better than all, the beautiful eim, of slower growth, it is true, but the most magnificent tree that graces our streets or parks, and which is adapted to our soil and climate. The time also is worse than wasted in planting poor trees, for in a few years the work will have to be done over again, when a good tree costing no more would have attained respectable growth.

But it is a question whether any respectable tree would grow in such an execrable soil as the Lake Park consists of, made up as it is of the scrapings and debris of the streets, alleys, and cellars of the city, without proper preparation and cinitation. Truly yours, From the experience our citizens have had, and

SELF-ASSESSMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. BLE RAPIDS, Antrim Co., Mich., April 23.—A part of the people of your city are suffering, like a part of our own citizens, from unequal assess-ments, and I would like to present for your con-sideration a plan that will take away the temptasideration a plan that will take away the temptation of under-assessment, by letting each person or his agent make the assessment of his own property within ten days after the Assessor is installed in office, the Assessor to be agent in the absence of any other, if the owner is a non-resident,—the property to be liable for fifty days to be bought at the assessment and I per cent added by any person who will deposit with the Town Treasurer 10 per cent, to be forteited to the benefit of the town contingent fund if he fails to make his offer, made to the owner of the property or his agent refuses to sell at that price, he shall be fined or taxed for a false assessment a sum equal to the tax on the property and \$1 to the witness to prove an offer, to be collected with the tax for the benefit of the town contingent fund, provided if the assessment has been made by the Assessor he shall increase the assessments to such price as he may be offered less I per cent; but, if no offer has been made, the special agent of a non-resident may, under oath, state the selling price for the next fitty days at which it shall be assessed for that year if the statement is made on grievance-day,—all property-owner or their agents in the town to mextifity days at which it shall be assessed for that year if the statement is made on grievance-day,—all property-conners or their agents in the town to deliver to the Assessor an inventory of property taken within the last ten days showing the value and identification of items, but no purchaser to take less than \$50 worth, and not less than the item assessed. If any resident owner or resident agent fails to include any item of property, the Assessor to place a fine equal to the tax on such property for the bonefit of the town contingent fund. Believing that if each man were his own Assessor it would purify our politics to a great extent, I remain, etc., James E. Rankin.

A PENITENTIARY WARDEN IN TROUBLE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 24.—The disclosure DES MOINES, Ia., April 24.—The disclosures made by the Legislative Committee who have been examining the affairs of the late Warden of the Fort Madison Penttentiary, S. H. Craig, satisfied Gov. Gear that there was considerable crookedness there, and that prompt action was necessary to protect the interests of the State. The Attorney-General is unable to attend to business on account of long sickness. The Governor therefore dispatched the Hon. Galusha Parsons, of this city, a leading lawyer, to attend to the matter, and the result is an action against Craig and his bondsmen for his three terms of office, to recover \$50,000. All of Craig's real estate and personal property has been attached. The suits will be tried in Fremont County.

Turkish Refugees in the Mosque of St. Sophis Turkish Refugees in the Mosque of St. Sophia.

The Mosque of St. Sophia now shelters about 3,000 Turkish refugees. A correspondent of the Daily News who recently entered the ancient church found every available inch of room on the ground floor covered with these poor peasants from Eski-Saghra and Kezanlik, from the monitain passes and the Valley of the Vid and the Maritza. On the stone floors of the arcades planks have been laid down, one small square floor for each family; and here, as well as all over the great straw mass of the body of the mosque, the beds are spread. A few rudsiy-painted boxes, bales of clothing and blankets, a pile of copper utensis, a brazier with live coals, sometimes a long gun and pair of pistols,—these are collected beside the beds, so that each family has its own little space and its own little rampart of posseslittle space and its own little rampart of possessions. The women gather and gossip, the men sit in groups and smoke ail day long, while the children scamper about, play hide-and-seek among the columns, and shoat and laugh until the interior resounds and seems like an unmense children's playhouse. The people all seem to be very happy, very indolent, and, altogether, not uncomfortable. They have clothing enough to keep them warm; they cook their food on little Braziers; the women wash the clothes in the passageways and hang them up in the yard and between the columns; the office of the Turkish Compassionate Fund is near at hand, where bread is distributed, so that none of them need starve; there is absolutely nothing to do but to gossip. little space and its own little rampart of

THE TRIBUNE RRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS parons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and with be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays MMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st. Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1008 R. W. ALDES, Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1008 R. W. ALDES, Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1008 R. R. W. M. R. W. M. R. W. R.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—75X180. CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Thirty-serenth-st.
3-story marble front house, Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st, will exchange for unimproved.
20 lots on Fullerton and Hoffman-avs., 2 blocks from horse-cars; price \$5,000.
2-story house, with 150 feet near city; price \$5,000.

SWASHIngton-st., Room 1.

TOR SALE—LOT AND TWO-STORY HOUSE, 100
Johnson-st., near Twentieth: part cash, balance 2 years; must be sold. Inquire on premises.

TOR SALE—ONE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE IN Groveland Park, opposite Douglas University, with 10 rooms and all modern improvements; for \$4,500 cash if bought within the next three days. Apply to C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., 114 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—OR RENT—FINE HOMES AT HIGHland Park, Ravinia, Highwood, Evanston, North
and South Evanston, good houses and large lots at very
moderate prices, as well as some smaller, comfortable
places. Now is the time to secure a home at a low
price. Balkid & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-8t.

TOR SALE—CHEAP—24 ACRSS LAND. SUIT—
able for raising vegetables, 3 miles west of city limits, on the Chicago & Pacific Railroad; want a cash
offer for it: will be sold very cheap. Address W 45.
Tribune office.

TOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT
one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from
Chicago; is derve und \$5 monthly; cheapest property
in market, and as on free; abstract free; railroad fare
10 cents. IKA BROWN, 182 LaSalle-8t., Room 4. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-\$1,000 WILL BUY AN IMPROVED So-acre farm, with house and barn. 2 horses, wagon, and harness, in Wisconsin; terms easy. Apply to O. RASMOSON, No. 1377 South State-st. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BETWEEN MADISON AND MONROE.

TOR SALE—\$500 OR \$1,000 IN GOOD, FIRSTclass furniture and carpets on time, and will take
pay in board; breaking up housekeeping. Call at 11
Park-av.

If YOU WANT A REALLY GOOD WOVEN WIRE
mattress, be sure to get one made by WHITLESEY
4 PETERS, 131 Madison-st.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, WHICH WERE NOT
sold at auction yesterday, must be sold by Friday
night, at any price: Marble centre-table, what-not,
fine French chamber set, bookcase, stove, hair and
spring mattresses, fine 7-foot pier glass, piano, two
dre parior sets, 50 per cent below cost. No. 72 Warren-av.

MIANTED—TO BUY 35 YARDS BRUSSELS CAR-

A GENTS WANTED-TEAS-THE CHOICEST IN A the world-Importers staple article-pieases every-holy-Trade prices-Largest Company in America-constnually increasing-Agents wanted everywhere-best inducements-don't waste time-send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS. Pres. of the Original American

TO BENT-HOUSES. South Side.

No. 1594 Wabash-av., 3-story and bases No. 137 Thirty-fourth-st., 2 story and basement rick.
enwood av., near Forty-third-st., 2-story
nd mansard, 2 pariors, dinlag-room, and
techen on first floor,
ruer Greenwood and Forty-third-st., 2-story

TO RENT-21 and 23 Sixteenth-st..... 499 Michigan av.
38 Forest-av. spiendid place.
475 Vernon-av.
481 Vernon-av.
1659 Dearborn-st., 8-room cottage.
PATTERSON & HAWKINS,
98 Washington-

TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FURNISHED A \$100 per month; Michigan av., between Sixteenti and Eighteenth ass.; will not rent for boarding-house Call at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren st., between State and Clark. TO RENT-1048, 1048, AND 1089 MICHIGAN-AV 214 Twenty-ninth-st.; also 98 South Sangamon-s Inquire of P. D. HAMILTON, 128 South Clark-st, TO RENT-DWELLINGS 390 AND 362 CALUMET av. stone front, and 928 Michigan-av., very chear to good tenants. BULLOCK BROS., 149, 151, 4nd 15 State-st.

TO RENT-HOUSE NO. 982 MICHIGAN-AV., 10 Tooms, furnace, bath, hot water, etc., in good order rent \$35. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearporn-st., Room 1. TO RENT-22 GROVELAND PARK, A GOOD 2 story house, modern improvements, within two minutes wais of steam-cars at Thirty-fish-st. as street-cars; rent \$35. J. C. SAMPSON, 144 LaSalle st., or 127 Vincennes-av. TO RENT-1127 PRAIRIE-AV., A GOOD BRIG house: all modern improvements. Apply to M. 1 PEARUE, 123 Dearborn-st. PEARUE, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-2-STORY AND BASEMENT SWELL
front brick dwelling, 1121 Prairie-av., between
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts., \$50 per month
inquire of owners, BALDWIN, WALKER & CO.
Hawley Building, 142 Dearborn-st., or at 1125 Prairie-av. TO RENT-30-THE TWO-STORY AND BASE

ment octagon stone-front house No 1461 Prairie
av. coruer Thirty-second-st.; furnace, laundry tubs
and water on avery floor. M. C. BALDWIN. 78 Dear
born-st. TO BENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front dwelling No. 1965 Indiana-av., north of the will be put in good order; rent low to good tenant. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LBSalle-st.

TO RENT-PARTLY FURNISHED, OR WITHOUT two-story basement brick house 121 Twenty-firs st., near Michigan-av. Call at 584 Wabash-av. TO RENT-#35 PER MONTH-FINE MARBLEfront house, 1459 Frairle-av. Inquire of W. GRAY
BROWN, 50 Reaper Block.

TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT STONEfront house, 118 Rhodes-av.; low rent. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 59 Dearbora-st.

TO RENT-125596 INDIANA-AV.-3-STORY AND
basement brown stone front brick building, with
barn; 13 rouns, bath-room, furnace, gas fixtures, and
all modern improvements; will be put in good order to
sult tenant; rent low. Apply to PETER SMITH, 26
East Randolph-st.

TO RENT-1735 WABASH-AV.—S-STORY ANI
To basement stone front orick building, with brick
barn furnace, gas fixtures, and all modern improvements; will be put in good order to suit tenant; renlow. Apply to PETER SMITH, 22 East Randolph-st. PO RENT-MARBLE FRONT DWELLING NO. 27 T Twenty-fifth-st., 14 rooms, all modern improve-ments, gas fixtures and furnace, \$40 per month. Ap-ply to GEO. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce. TORENT-1341 INDIANA-AV.-OCTAGON STONI front, grained throughout. Owner, Room 10 Methodist Church Block, 12 to 1 o'clock. TO RENT-HOUSE AND BARN ON PRAIRIE-AV 1465; gas-fixtures, etc. W. D. ALLEN, 145 stat To RENT—A FINE MODERN IMPROVED CORNER

To RENT—A FINE MODERN IMPROVED CORNER

To house, with brick barn; first-class location, Drexel
boulevard and Forty-first-st; rent 8:35 per month; also,
2 stores, with dwelling rooms, on State-st., south of
Fortleth-st.; rent 8:15 per month. Apply to H. REINHARDT, 208 South Clark-st.

West Side. TO RENT-249 Hermitage-av., 9 rooms...

1 249 Hermitage av., 7 10013.

Octagon from: \$50.00 e20 West Congress-st., 9 rooms. \$0.00 e20 West Congress-st., 9 rooms. \$0.00 e20 West Congress-st., 9 rooms. \$0.00 e20 West Congress-st., 9 rooms. \$20.00 e20 West Congress-st., 9 washington-st. TO RENT-313 WEST MONROE-ST., BETWEEN Morgan and Aberdeen, two-story ten-room house, bath-room, not said cold water, etc. Inquire of T. H. BALL, 207 East Monroe-st. TO RENT-HOUSES NO. 577 AND 579 WES 40 Dearborn-st., In good order. WALTER MATTOCK To RENT—283 WARREN-AV., STONE FRONT kitchen and dining room on parior floor; every convenience and improvement; cheap. POTWIN & COR. BY, 146 Dearborn-8t.

TO RENT - \$20 PER MONTH - FINE BRIC house, 1024 West Adams-st. Inquire of W. GRA BROWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st. TO RENT-VERY LOW TO FIRST-CLASS PARTY
—Elegant marble-front house, 213 Ashland-ay.
gas-faxtures, furnace, and range. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st.

To RENT-\$15 PER MONTH-3-STORY BRICK house, 409 Western av. \$15-3-story brick, 38 Har vard-st. \$11-Frame cottage. 17 Holbrook-st. \$8-Silarge rooms, 437 Western av. \$15-3-story brick, 518 Western av. \$7-First floor 1149 West Taylor-st. Inquire at 385 Western-av.

Quire as 389 western av.

[10 RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, AND FURNIto ture for sale, on West Washington st., with 75foot lot, having every possible oon venience. The furniture, carpets, etc., will be sold at a great bargain.

J. C. MAGILL, 94 Washington st. TO RENT-NEAR ELIZABETH-ST. -392 AND 394 1 West Randolph-st., nice houses, 10 rooms, grain-ed, modern improvements; will be put in best repair; rent, \$35. D. P. NEWELL, 188 West Madison-st. TO RENT-352 WEST ADAMS-ST., WITH BARN, \$45. G. S. THOMAS, 149 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

To RENT-LOW, TO GOOD TENANT, AN OUTAgon marble front, with D. R. and K. on parlor
floor. It is grained throughout, has large cellar, a
furnace and gas-fattures; on Robey-st. near Monroe.
I will show the house. J. C. MAGILL, 94 Washington.
TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAgon stone front. 10 rooms, modern improvements,
furnace, and gas-fattures. To Monroe-st. M. E. COLE. To RENT-713 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO-story and basement brick, south front: modern im-provements; barn. E. J. WICKHAM, 131 LaSalle-st., basement. Dasement.
TO RENT-NO. 13 UNION PARK PLACE, \$35; 8
room house. 2-story and brick basement, all modern improvements, in good order. Apply to owner, or premises.

North Side.

TO RENT-THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT I brown-stone house No. 400 Dearborn-av. J. C. BULLOCK, 140 State-st.

TO RENT-ERIE-ST., BETWEEN CLARK AND LaSslice-2-story and basement stone front houses, newly painted and calcimined throughout. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room I.

newly painted and calcimined throughout. WALTER MATFOCKS, 40 Destront-8t., Room 1.

TO RENT-270 SUPERIOR-ST., A 3-STORY AND basement owelling-house, with all modern improvements: 12 rooms and laundry in rear. Terms, \$40 per month. Inquire at 182 Plue-st.

TO RENT-HE S-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE 42 Rush-st.; all modern improvements, first-class. H. A. GOODRICH, 73 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

TISCEHARCOUS.

TO RENT-BY BAIRD & BRADLEY 90 LASALLE-st., Room-17:
SOUTH SIDE.
3-story and basement stone front. 905 Michigan-av.; \$60.

Very fine and large 3-story and basement frame, with large barn. 1179 Indiana-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.
25-story and basement stone fronts 1810, 1812, 1818, 1820, 1822, 1824, and 1828 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.; \$35.
2-story and basement brick, 1885 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.; \$35.
2-story and basement brick, 1888 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st., gas-fixtures and furnace; \$40.
2-story frame, brick basement, 90 Cottage Grove-av.; \$80.
3-story frame, brick basement, 90 Cottage Grove-av.; \$80.

3-story frame, brick basement, 50 Cottage Grove-av.; \$30.
3-story frame, 89 Verton-av.; \$20.
3-story frame, 898 Michigan-av.
2-story frame, bas Michigan-av.
2-story frame, brick basement, gas-faxtures and furnace, furnished or unfurnished. 1144 Prairie-ay.
Large 2-story brick, 499 Wabash-av.
Booms for families, 1380 and 1382 Butterfield-st., 114
Cottage Grove-av., and 1631 Prairie-av.
Large frame, corner Forty-seventh-st. and Egandale-av.
With lot 100x30: \$20.
Photograph gailery, 301 Wabash-av.
3-story and basement bricks, with 2-story brick barns, 602, 623, and 630 Wess Adams-st.; \$40.
3-story and basement, 300 Warnu-av.; \$50.
Fine 2-story and basement brick fronts, three rooms deep, Ashiand-av., near Adams-st.
Two-story and basement stone fronts, 521 and 528 Carroll-av.; \$30.
2-story and basement brick, 415 West Van Buren-st.; \$20.
2-story and basement brick, 4 Campbell Park.

2-story and basement brick, 315 west Van Buren-st.; \$20.
2-story and basement brick, 45 West Van Buren-st.; \$40.
2-story and basement brick, 150 South Green-st.; \$40.
2-story and basement brick, 150 South Green-st.; \$40.
2-story and basement brick, 1712 W. Monroe-st.; \$40.
2-story and basement brick, 474 Wrest Lake-st. \$25.
2-story and basement brick, 500 and 601 North Rober-st.
2-story basement and mansard roof, 200 and 211 West Washington-st.; \$50.
2-story frame, 480 Warren-av.; \$15.
2-story frame, 580 West Kandolph-st.
2-story frame, 179 Walnut-st.; \$15.
Rooms on second foor 782 Carroll-av.; \$8.
Cottage on May-st., near Twenty-second.
May-st., near Twenty-second.
May-st., near Twenty-second.
May-st., near Twenty-second.
NORTH SIDE.
2-story and basement brick, 30 and 100 Delaware-place; \$25.
Large 2-story and basement brick, 319 Webster-av.; \$35.
Large 2-story and basement brick, 288 Bissell-st.; \$25.
2-story and basement brick, 288 Bissell-st.; \$25.
2-story and basement brick, 288 Bissell-st.; \$25.
2-story and basement brick, 58 Bissell-st.; \$25.
2-story and basement brick, 288 Bissell-st.; \$25.

TO RENT-BY JNO. W. MARSH & CO., 64 WASH-ington-st.—Nos. 393, 397, and 497 Leavitt-st., \$20; 23 Oak-4v., fine house, lot 50x150, on two streets.

TO RENT-HOUSE 416 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., new, 10 rooms; \$60 per month.

House 654 Wabash-av., 9 rooms and barn; \$50 per month. House 54 Wabash-av., 9 rooms and cars, 50 month. 4
Two houses, 415 and 421 West Randolph-st., nine rooms, English basement, furnace; \$35 per month. By T. LYMAN, 17 Portland Block.

Suburbans
TO RENT-IN EVANSTON-FURNISHED HOUSE, 7 rooms, water, gas, furnace; good seighborhood, within three blocks of depot. Inquire of PURLINGTON & CO., 128 South Water-st.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE HOUSE AT MORGAN
Park. Inquire at 13 Chamber of Commerce.
TO RENT-TWO COTTAGES AT EVANSTON, TWO
cottages at Austin, and deak room by BEVERIDGE
& DEWEY, 50 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS STANDARD WORKS always bring good prices. Before you sell your library see CHAPIS. corner Madison and Pearborn-sta. MITH'S CHEAP BOOKSTORE, 101 MADISON-ST., O is the place where you will get the highest prices for good books. Call before seeling.

TO RENT-FOR LIGHT HOUSEKERPING of four rooms each, State-st., near \\$13 to \$16. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., E TO RENT-TO A QUIET, SNALL FAMILY, THE second foor of a house on Wabash-av., four rooms, furnished; location superior. Address W 12. Tribune.

TO RENT-AN ALCOVE ROOM. FURNISHED, fronting the lake, north of Peck-court, in private family. Address W, Tribune office. TO RENT-IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY-A front room, to gentleman only. References required. 740 Michigan-av.

North Side. TO RENT-DOUBLE PARLORS, FURNISHED; HO water, 286 East Erie-st. TO RENT-6 ROOMS AND BATH ROOM AT 686 North Franklin-st., near Lincoln Park. TO RENT-FLATS.

TO RENT-FLATS OF 6 ROOMS, WITH BATH AND
water-closets, in clean condition: first floor over
stores 985 and 987 Madison-st. POTWIN & CORBY,
146 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-UPPER FLAT OF A 2-STORY FRAME house, 588 Warren-av., seven rooms. Apply to THOMAS HOOD, 138 LaSalie-st., southwest corner of Martison. Madison.

TO RENT-FLAT-A FIRST STORY OF HOUSE
1 339 Park-av.; five rooms; \$20 per month. J. H.
KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

TO RENT-PLATS IN 178, 184, 188 EAST OHIO, and 204 North Chark-st., 5 rooms, etc. A. T. GALT, 102 Washington-st., Room 22.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE FLATS FOR HOUSE-rooms, in good order, 220 and 238 State-st., 8 rooms, in good order, 220 and 238. WALTER MATTUCKS, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE 189 SOUTH WATER-ST., BE-Fish & Brainard, commission therchants, and one of the finest locations on the street; 20x150 feet, 4-story, with an excellent basement for the butter business. SAMUEL GEHRI, 114 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-THE STORES AND BASEMENT 178
Tand 178 East Adams-st., 44x100 feet; excellent
light, Also, 180 Adams-st., 22x70. Will rent very
chesp. GEORGE MOCONNELL, 180 East Adams-st. TO RENT-EROM MAY 1, 1878, TWO HALF basement stores, 163 and 165 Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st. Also store 163 Wabash-av. E. ELY

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1, A FIRE-PROOF 3-STORY brick store. 29:7100 feet, with rolling from shutters, on East Water-st.. Milwaukee, near the Newhall flouse; has been used fifteen years for retail boot and shoe store; reut, \$2,000 per annum. C. SHEPARD-SON, 60 Reed-st., Milwaukee, Wis. TO RENT-STORES IN BEST BLOCK IN CITY, south of Van Buren-st., suitable for any first-class business. JOHN W. MARSH & CO., 94 Washington. TO RENT-1138 WENTWORTH-AV., STORE WITE fixtures chesp. A good location for any business. Incuire at 485 McGregor-st.

Inquire at 185 McGregor-st.

TO RENT—THE FOLLOWING STORES ON SOUTE
Clark-st: 128, 222, 238, and 252. Also basements
office, and homeskeeping rooms on South Clark-st.
Also entire building of 46 and second, third, and fourth
the first last last-st. Entil sive to good enams.
Apply to M ALGOM MCNEILL, 224 South Clark-st. TO RENT-THREE-STORY BRICK STORE, NO. 193 Jackson-st. (southwest corner Fifth-av.), with very large basement, all perfectly lighted, suitable for man-ufacturing; steam power if required. GEO. C. WAL-KER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—COMMISSION STORE NO. 65 MARKET st. Newly paved street.
TO RENT—STORE AND REAR ROOMS, 245 SOUTH Clark-st., opposite Pacific Hotel, near corner. J. M. MARSHALL, 97 South Clark-st.

Offices.

TO RENT-IN LAKESIDE BUILDING, CORNER of Clark and Adams-st., very desirable offices, well lighted, steam heating, etc.; single or en suite, only a few steps from the Court-House and Fost-Office; also an entire floor, with clevator facilities, steam heating, and steam power if desired. Inquire at Room 5 in the building. TO RENT-TWO GOOD OFFICES ON SECOND floor 128 South Clark-st. Inquire of P. D. HAM-ILTON, Room 1. TO RENT-DESIRABLE SUITES OF OFFICES,
with or without vaults, over Preston & Koan's, 103
Washington-st., by O. LUNT, Room 17. TO RENT-OFFICES WITH OR WITHOUT VAULTS in Dearborn Building. Very desirable for lawyers or real-estate men. W. R. CONDICT, Room S. TO KENT-A VERY DESIGNABLE OFFICE FOR physician and artist studio, northeast corner of State and Madison-six. Take elevator, 125 State-st. C. P. MOSHER, photographer, it building.

Docks and Yards. DOGAS ANG IRIGAS.

TO RENT-DOCK AT SIXTEX TH-ST., ABOUT 200 feet square, having two river fronts (large slip), formerly occupied by E. L. Hedstrom & Co. Apply to R. S. & W. G. MOCOMMICK, 174 LaSalie-et. TO RENT-LOTS ON THE CORNER OF BEACHsta, 200 feet river front 530 feet on Polk-st., raliroad tracks, brick office, barn, etc. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 80 LaSsile-st.

TO RENT-LOTS ON THE CORNER OF BEACH
and Mather-sta, with raliroad track; suitable for
lumber or coal; rent low. GEO. C. WALKER, 13
Chamber of Commerce.

Miscellaneous TO RENT-THE SECOND FLOOR OF BUILDING southwest corner of State and Lake-sts. Good light and very desirable. Apply to A. BOOTH.

TO RENT-LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK BUILD-ing northeast corner of Clinton and De Koven-sts., satisable for manufacturing purposes, for ine carpenter or furniture. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSaue-st. TO RENT-LOFTS WITH STEAM POWER, ELE-vator, and excellent light. The GOWAN MARBLE CO., 11 North Clark-ot. TO RENT-AN OLD, RELIABLE SALOON, CORNER of Douglas-place and Cottage Grove-av., by P BROWN, 605 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS; boarding-house; wish to board parties for rent. Address W 1, Tribune office. WANTE TO RENT-TWO PLEASANT FUR-mished rooms in a desirable locality, with or with-out board private faulty preterred, for gentleman, wire, and 11-year-old daughter. Give location and price. Address W. Tribune office.

Wite, and II-year-old adagneer. Give location and price. Addrees W 5, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-ON WEST OR SOUTH
Sides, by careful and prompt-paying tenant, a completely furnished hose. The prompt of the pr

A SAFE AND RELIABLE STORKHOUSE FOR ALL household goods, planos, furniture, merchandise. Haie Building, 200-208 Randolph; low rates; money loads Christopher and Christopher and Christopher Carlo Christopher Carl

LOST AND FOUND.

YOUND-A HORSE-OWNER CAN HAVE SAME by proving property and paying expenses. It South Sangamon-st.

OST - THURSDAY AFTERNON, BETWEEN Co. s, a lady's pocket-book from Tifiany & Co., marked with silver letter A. J. E. in old English; contained calling cards, annual passes over Wabash and Cincinnati, Lafayette & Chicago Railways, and about \$9. Finder may keep the money if they will return the pocket-book and bainace of contests to Tribune office.

OST-THURSDAY, BETWEEN HYDE PARK AND the city, abundle containing bed and bed-ciching; finder will be rewarded. Address 197 North Lasalissts, up-clairs.

OST-TWO COWS-ONE IS A STRAWBERRY COW, with crooked horns, turned in: the other is a small, red, chunky cow, with large horns. Return to 97 Butter-it. Will pay reward.

97 Butier-st. Will pay reward.

1 OST—SATURDAY EVENING A BLACK ALPACA basque. The finder will be rewarded if returned to 591 Sedgwick-st.

10 REWARD—LOST—ON A MADISON STREET pocket-book and contents. Above reward will be paid by returning the same to 28 North Throop-st.

250 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN FROM 879 Prairie-av., one large diamond stud and one pair of sleeve buttons. If returned to R M. Tribune office, reward will be given and no questions asked.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POR SALE-CHEAP-VERY FINE LAUNDRY;
best location, good trade, hig reasons for selling;
will pay to investigate. Call at 506 South State-st.

WANTED-WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH A GENeral agency in Chicago or vicinity, to control the sales of a steple article of daily consumption. Any energetic man with small capital may secure a permanent, paying business. For particulars address Empire Manufacturing Company, 182 Fulton-st., New York. WATER-POWER-MORE THAN ORDINARY IN-ducements to m Treat Rock Falls, III. A. P. SMITH. FOR SALE-

POR SALE—SCHOONER MILLARD FILLMORE, 291 tona, capacity 18, 500 bu corn. Apply to HENRY C, RANNEY & CO., 122 Lasalie-st. C. RANNEY & CO., 122 Lasalle-81.

POR SALE—TO BE REMOVED—A SPLENDID, large frame house at 987 Indiana-av.. near Twenty-second-81. Apply to JOHN ADDISON, Architest, 114 Lasalle-81. Room 29,

POR SALE—A BILLIARD TABLE WITH ALL ATtachments, in excellent condition; will be sold at a bargain. Call at 108 Washington-81, basement.

OFFICE FURNITUES:

PUR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-30-FOOT WALNUT bank-counter, glass top, and some 30 feet hand-some panneled painted partition. L. CURRY, 8 Tribune Building.

SEWING MACHINES. OT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below half price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clarkest, Boom 2.

WANTED — SOME SECOND-BAND BOILER tools, punch, shears, expanders, etc. Apply by letter to M. W. GLENN & CO., Minneapolis, Minn. PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNEH WANTED-WITH 8500 TO INVEST IN a good-paying business, and who is willing to travel. Address. for one week, DAMOURY MAN, legactral post-office, Chicago, ILI.

WANTED MALE HELP Bookkeepers, Clerks, &co.

WANTED-TO GO IN THE COUNTRY—
and bookkeeper; must be good pennish
familiar with general goods trade and lumber
married man; at a moderate salary. In answ
age, habits, and experience. Address N. Tri WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED BOOT AND SE

Trades WANTED-BOY TO LACQUER PICTURE PRAME MORNING CLARK & CO. 187 WANTED-A MILLER AT 1209 STATE-ST.

Employment Agencies.
WANTED-100 RAILRUAD LABORERS, SIX TO nine months work; free fare; 25 tie choppers, so teams. CHRISTIAN & CO., 280 South Water-st.

Miscellameous.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY COUNTY IN the United States to manufacture and self a staple article just patented. Exclusive right given ilberal terms: large profits: small capital. E. MOHRIS, Chicago, III.

WANTED—THE SERVICES OF GOOD MEN FROM now until Feb. 15, 1879; none employed for a shorter period. Compensation liberal. Address, for two weeks, L. & G. Co., P. O. Box 1984, Chiefmassi, O. WANTED-MEN TO TAKE "AGENTS' GUIDE Tells who wants agents and what for; 10,000; 5t yr; 1 copy 5c; monthly. J. P. SCOTT, 69 Dearborn-s WANTED—SO LIVE MEN AND LADIES TO SELL photographs, and novelties of every description at work are making \$5 to \$15 a day; particuls C. M. LININGTON. 47 East Jackson-st., up-st

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 725 West Monroe-st. WANTED-A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL in small family. Apply at 285 West Monroe-st. WANTED-A GOOD PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO plain cooking in a small family. Apply as 431 West Monroe-st., after 10 a. m. West Monroe-st., after 10 a. m.

WANTED-IMMEDIATELY-A GOOD COOK AND laundress, and accound girl, with references, at 371 West Washington-st. Call between 9 o'clock a. m. and 1 p. m.

WANTED - A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Scotch or Scandinavian girl; a steady home and good pay will be given. Apply at 662 West Harrison-st., east of Ashjand-av. WANTED-A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-

WANTED-AT 840 MICHIGAN AV.-A GERMAN
WITH for general honowork.

WANTED-A SMANC FOR GENERAL
work in a restaurant. Apply and 4 South Clark. Seamstresses.

WANTED—A TAILORESS TO WORK ON CUSTON
pants. Call immediately. Room 37 Hyman Build
ing. 146 South Water-st.

Wanted—A Thorough Laundress, with good recommendations; none others need answer. Applyat 923 Frairie-ar., between 9 a.m. and 2 p. m. to-day.

Miscellaneous

WANTED—A REFINED AMERICAN LADY OF good conversational ability: to the one that suits \$10 per week. P. F. MORRIS, 68 and 70 Madison.st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE, Book keepers, Clerks, &c.
ITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG
man of good tusiness habits, well-posted and all
ight, where diligence and industry will be satisfy rewarded, would prefer the lumber business. Address
IRCUMSTANCE, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRUG glat as prescription clerk and salesman; speaks three languages, and is thoroughly posted in all branches of trade. Address W is, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH four years' experience in a New York dry-goods jobbing house would like to connect himself with a Chicago house; has traveled some in the State of Mich-igan; good reference given. Address W 20, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.
ITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress and cook; good references. Call rear of Second Parks as O dress and cook; good reservables are spectable GIRL Study Country of the Cooking or general housework. Call at 77 West Eric st., up-stairs. West Erie-st., up-stairs.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO COMPETENT

girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, and one for second work or general housework. No. 9 Thirty-sixth-st. SITUATION WANTED-IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do general housework; can give good references. O to do general housework; can give good references. Apply at 44 Oak-av. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL By. Call, for 3 days, at 781 wabash-av.

CITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN GIRL O to do second work; am willing and honest; refer-ences. Address W 13, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ful. Apply for two days at 762 State-st.

Miscellaneous,
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS
D governess or companion; well experienced in music teaches German. H. GORBELER, 115 Calumet-av. BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side.

282 WABASH-AV., CORNER VAV BUREN-ST. - Klegant rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. 388 WABASH-AV. — SECOND-STORY FRONT class board; hot and cold water in rooms; references. 754 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHET rooms, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen.

DROWN'S HOTEL. 278 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED proms with board. 25. 55.50 per week; without board, 25. and 25.50; day board, 25. 35.0; logings, 20c.

CLARENCE HOUSE, NOS. 251, 253, 255. AND 257.

State-st., 4 blocks south of the Palmer Honse; having been elegantly recarpeted and renovated throughout, can now offer extra inducements to the traveling and permanent rublic; board and room, per day, 31.50 to 25; per week, 26. 37 and 25. Furnishes rooms to rent without board. rent without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
ESingle rooms, with board, from 55 to 57 per week;
translent rates \$1 per day; 21 restaurant meal tickets, \$4.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 130 WARASH-AV.—
Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1.0 per
day; \$4.30 to 57 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

SHELDON-COURT HOTEL, 508 AND 50 WEST
Madison-st.—First-class board with furnished frontrooms; terms reasonable.

DOARD-BY A YOUNG MAN IN ILL HEALTH.
Be a pleasantly-situated room on first floor, with board
and necessary attention. Terms must be low, for
cash. Answer immediately, stating terms, w. z. Tribme office. DOARD-FOR SELF, WIFE, AND SERVANT, where I can have a barn; on Park av., West Washington-st., or Warren.av. Will pay in drat-class functions and carpets. Call at 11 Park av.

DOARD-FOR SELF, WIFE, AND CHILD, FURnished room, near Lincoln Park and the lake, or south Side. Room 43 Major Block.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 abd 6. Established 1856 A NY AMOUNT. LARGE OR SMALL, TO LOAN OR CHICAGO TESI STATE. TO LOAN DOTS. S. COOK COUNTY ORDERS BOUGHT BY ED. 4. DREYER & CO., © Dearborn-st. CIASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
CHASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description as GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builton Office (florened). Se East Madison: St. Satabilished tiese.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REmovel, also on good collaterals. 152 Dearbornst., Room 22. st., Boom 22.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc., without removal; also on diamonds and good collaterals. C. B. WILSON, Room 8, 116 & 118 Randolph.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF 82 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

Pennies can be had in Eachangs for currency at the counting-room of the Tribuns.

Ciliver 25 And 50 Cent Pleces in Packaugh of 510 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribuns Company. A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES FIT FOR ALL USE;
A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES FIT FOR ALL USE;
I very fine dark chestnut, 1, 300 its, very handsome, fit for coups, safe for lady to drive; 2 black troitters, can show 3 minutes, one in 2:68. All styles or
carriages, phaetona, ju minutes, one in 2:68. All styles or
carriages, phaetona, ju minutes, one in 2:68. All styles or
carriages, phaetona, ju minutes, one in 2:68. All styles or
carriages, phaetona, judges, and the styles, only in use
e ononint; I did-spring by Pennoyer & Go. 3 sulkies;
2 top delivery wagons by Ten Brocke; 10 express wagons, S peddiers' wagons, 4 sets buggy harness, 2 team
harnesses, 10 sets single buggy harness. Horses, buggies, and harness to let by the day or week. Money advanced; will sell on monthly payments; can fit you out
with anything you want in my line; and must be sold to
pay advances and storage. Come and see for yourself,
and be surprised to see the amount of stock and the
low prices. H. C. WALKER, 269 and 251 State-8.

ENDES ALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE X YEARS OLD. low prices. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

TOR SALE—A GOOD WORK HORSE 7 VEARS OLD.

Call at the barn, 422, in alley of Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS HORSE, SUITABLE
for any use, sound and kind, well used to city; will
be sold very low; can be seen at DAFTS stable, corner
Wabash-av. and Thirty-drat-st.

MATT FISHER, OF DAVENPORT, HAS ABrived at 144 Michigan-av, with a lot of fine road
horses, to sell at prices to suit the times.

CLIV. MARTIN'S, 184 STATE-ST.
CHEAPEST PLACE IN CHICAGO TO BUY
ELEGANT PLACE IN CHICAGO TO BUY
FIRST-CLASS MAKES.
FIVE YEARS' GUARANTEE.
E makers, only 850, 878, \$100, all late improvements:
tully warranted. R. T. MARTIN, 184 Sange-St.
POB SALE—A GALE PIANO; MUST SELL BY FRIday night at any price. To Warren-St.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.

MERCHANDISE TO EXCHANGE.

Messel 2010,000 worth of Staple Merchandise, all wholesale stock and in prime order willied in lets of from \$5,000 to \$25,000, and will restrict the state. The objects of the winter of the control of the contr

THE UNDERWRITERS.

April 25.—The annual Conversal Board of Fire Underwriters rest (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was questing the President of the Board to issue a circular letter to all companies is known as stock policies, and solicit of these companies' views looking to ment of an adequate tariff of rates, and solicit of the circular are received in the circular are received in the circular are received to be furnished to the Executive Companies of the latter through appear that a sufficient amount for such adequate tariff, then the Prestone issue a call to all companies to

The Tribune.

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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY. mer Medison and Dearborn-sta. Chicago. Ill.
for the delivery of The Tribune at Evansioned, and Hyde Park left in the counting-roo

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

ago Trinung has established branch offices ORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F. T. Mo nce-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere N. Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand AN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. treet, between Dearborn Hooley's Theatre.

Haverly's Thentre. New Chicago Theatre.

Collseum.

SHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. onvocation this (Friday) evening at 7:3 thall corner of Randoinh and Haisted-sta., for wor me the Mark, Past, and M. E. Degrees. Visitin tompanions cordially invited. By order. CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Socretary.

LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—III.
Special Communication this (Frida)
O clock, for business and work on the other are requested to be prompt. Vily lavited. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, F. and A. M.—Rez-ar Communication this (Friday) evening, at Masonie ill, 76 Monroe-st., at 80 clock sharp, for work. Mem-ra and Visitors condially invited. J. A. STODDARD, W. M. J. C. HOWELL, Secretary

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 991 in coin.

Detailed accounts are received of the terle tornado ravages suffered in portions of Iowa during the past few days. the horrid vagaries of the wind-fiend almost surpass belief. Fearful storms appear to have raged on all sides of Chicago, ion has been confined to two or three days of almost incessant rain, but without any violent accompaniment of wind. Chi-cago is evidently a safe distance from the

onditional repeal of the Bankrupt though the bill passed yesterday by the make the repeal more explicit, must return peal of the law may be regarded and plished fact, there being no expectation of a veto by the President. Strenuous efforts were made in behalf of shaky debtors by attempts to refer the bill to the Judiciary tee, to make the law take effect July 1, and to extend the time for voluntary bankruptcy to Jan. 1, 1879, but all were arwhelmed by the vast preponderance of atiment in favor of immediate and absolute repeal, and the bill finally passed by a rote of 206 year to 39 nays.

Yesterday's developments in connection with the efforts of the newspapers to get at the truth concerning the present movements and future plans of the Communists and lists are all of a character confirmatory of the opinion already expressed,—that there is not sufficient material out of there is not sufficient material out of which the police will succeed in work-ng up a first-class scare. If, howit shall be made to appear that there is enough in it to prevail upon the iness men to provide the police force with bankers and capitalists to agree to protect the city employes from a shave on the new certificates just sued in payment of January salaries, the business will doubtless be atisfactory to those who set it on foot, and ally objectionable to the communi-

Gov. Cullon, upon recommendation of he Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, yesterday removed Mr. WILLIAM H. Swerr from the office of Chief Grain Inpector in Chicago, and appointed in his lace Col. John P. Reynolds, the well-known and much-valued Secretary and executive nanager of the Inter-State Exposition Asso-Whatever view may be had of erits of the controversy which terminated in the removal Swerr, there will be one opinion respecting the appointment als successor—viz.: that it would ha sen difficult for the Governor and the Comissioners to have chosen a gentleman more empetent for the discharge of the duties of the office, or one whose appointment would be office, or one whose appointment would broke so satisfactory to the grain-handling nterests of Chicago.

According to the dispatches from Wash-agton and elsewhere the so-called "con-essions" of McLin and Dennis have fallen flat as political a sensation, and utterly failed of producing the effect calculated upon by the projectors of the performance. Like nother confession recently made public, sees of the Florida worthies will alter no on already formed, and will not oper-to change the settled purpose of a majority of the Democrats in Congress attempt to disturb or test the title of at Harm shall be tolerated. It is constitute the Florida confessions the basis of an extended investigation by a committee of the House, the purpose being to use it as a halper in the campaign of this year; beyond this the Electoral disturbance will

The bill reported by Mr. SCHLEIGHER, for Terms, the member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs who has had charge of the Terms border investigation nder investigation, embodies a he President keep at least 5,000

izes, in furtherance of that end, the crossing of the border and the pursuit of marauders by the United troops. The latter clause of the bill is to remain in force until it is rendered unneces sary by such a reconstruction of the existing treaty with Mexico as shall secure protection to persons and property. The Texas Demo-crats are so clamorous for the location of a large military force along the Rio Grande that the Banning bill for the reduction of the army should fairly be opposed by the solid delegation. Certainly if 5,000 soldiers are needed in Texas alone, there is no room

THE FLORIDA CONFESSIONS. The latest attempt to get up a sensation comes from the State of Florida. This time it is not the confession of a deluded maid nor of a weak wife. It is the lament of two veteran political jobbers, each confessing that the "other fellow" had committed all the crimes known in the calendar, from ballot-box stuffing and forgery to bribery and perjury.

Under the laws of Florida the Attorney General, Secretary of State, and a third of ficer constituted the Board to canvass the returns of the election held in that State i November, 1876. Of this Board, one (the Attorney-General) was a Democrat, and the others, McLin and Cogwell, were Republicans. It will be remembered that the vote of the State was very close, and, as the majority either way determined the Presidential election, the canvass of the returns in Florida had a national interest, attracting to the State eminent and conspicuous politician from all parts of the country. The Returning Board, after protracted sessions, declared a result which pronounced the Republican Electors duly elected; these Electors at the proper time met and voted for HAYES and WHERER That was in November, 1876, or eighteen months ago.

In the meantime, Mr. DENNIS, a local partisan leader, was appointed to an office in the Internal Revenue service, which he has held until recently, notwithstanding that he had been indicted by the State authorities Democratic) in eight or ten cases. Thes ndictments have been recently pushed with some vigor, but Mr. DENNIS' conscience orcing him to confess that the official can vass of the election returns in 1876 was fraudulent, the Democratic State authorities have been moved at the same time to dismiss all the indictments.

McLin has made his statement in writing (published in THE TRIBUNE yesterday) to the effect that, in 1876, he acted honestly and conscientiously; that he acted on every point according as truth and justice dictated, and that it was only in cases where the facts were uncertain that he gave the benefit of the doubt to the Republicans,-a course which he considered perfectly proper and according to partisan usage. the meantime, after President HAYES had been inaugurated, he applied for some judicial appointment, and, a vacancy happening in New Mexico, the President appointed him in October last to the office of a Justice of the Supreme Court of that Territory. The nomination was sent to the Senate, but was not acted on by that body. When the session opened in December the President again sent the nomination to the Senate, where it was suspended until late in March, and was then rejected. McLrs again appealed to the President for an office, but was that nothing more could be done for him. to the Senate for concurrence, which will be because the Senate would certainly reject promptly given. Therefore the complete rehim, no matter for what office he might be nominated. McLin retired to the everglades

of Florida, where he has incubated this After protesting his own purity of inten tion, honesty, and of his action as a member of the Returning Board, this disappointed office-seeker has the impudence to say :

office-seeker has the impudence to say:
Reviewing my action at this distance of the with all calmness, with my ardor cooled and repartisan zeal chilled by the President who has bas to betrayed and mercilessly destroyed the Republican party of the South, and crushed the very mytho did so much for his election, I am persuad that the Florida canvass was not conducted with the cool, calm judgment and honest, unbias decision that should have characterized proceedings involving such vast and important interests.

His conscience, since the Senate rejected.

His conscience, since the Senate rejected him, has also been pricked by stories, which he has since heard, enough to satisfy him, what he heard, that-

what he heard, that—
Had the 219 votes fraudulently added to the
Archer returns, and the 74 votes stuffed in the box
in Leon County, and the 100 votes surreptitionsly
added in Jefferson County, aggregating 304 votes,
been rejected, and the Democratic precinets, which
were excluded for irregularity and illegality contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, been
retained and counted, Mr. Tilden would have carfried the State. ried the State.

Mr. HAYSE has depled the validity of his own title in denying Gov. PACKARD'S. He has ignored his Florida friends, showing that he believed them unworthy and tainted with a fraud, yet he holds on to the Presidency, which, in his own opinion, was secured by this very fraud. He has cowardly abandoned and betrayed his Southern Republican friends through fear of being oasted from an office that he believed he never was elected to by the people.

From all of which the reader will under stand that this man with this alleged guilty knowledge in his mind, and this hatred and contempt for the President because of his socalled betrayal of the Republicans, was less than a month ago begging the President for a judicial office! The value of McLin's rehearsal of second-hand stories is easily weighed. His accusations against the President are silenced by the facts. Three months before Hayes became President the State Government of Florida had passed into the ands of the Democrats, and the State was therefore not "abandoned" by the President. The wrath of McLin toward the President because of PACKARD of Louisiana, ought, if sincere, to have been as active from March. 1877, until March, 1878, during which he was laboring at Washington to be made Territorial Judge, as it has become since PACKARD himself has ceased to complain Taken as a whole, McLin's "confession mounts to nothing more than that he is scurvy knave; that the Senate acted wisely in refusing to make him a Judge; and that his disappointment has so wrought upon his ous intellect that he has rashly adverised his knavery, his malice, and his mental

deficiency to the whole country. The other individual, DENNIS, has viser. His confession so far has been confined to oral statements. He denies that he ever did any wrong, but he clams that he "knows who did," and that he is induced to confess because Hayes "is a weak-brained fraud" and the greatest traitor since Jupas. DENNIS is clearly under contract to the Dem ocrats to swear to whatever may be necessary to make out the case for TILDEN. He offers no explanations of his silence of over eighteen months; but it is not difficult to reach a clear conclusion. If the Public Prosecutor of this county will offer immunity from punishment for past crimes where of the parties are indicted, he can obtain om the County Jail or other prisons of this State all the witnesses he may need who will swear to any fact of any kind that he may suggest. We suppose he could ob-tain abundant testimony, such as it will be, from indicted parties, to the effect that Tuthat the returns were manipulated and forged so as to give the vote of the State to HAYES. The witnesses would be influenced by prerisely the same motive which seems to controlled the scoundrel DENNIS-the disnissal of criminal accusations against them.

The weakness of the whole case is shown in the purpose for which this testimony is taken. The Democrats do not propose to use it for the purpose of question President's title to his office, as that they know is unquestionable. They propose to use it as a moral indictment of the Republican party in the election of 1880. On the other hand, the Implacables who are instigating these proceedings have for their object, not the removal of the President, but to have something with which to threaten the debt should be discharged, with the aid of the compound interest allowed on the Sinking Fund. Even if the terms of the bill to have something with which to threaten him, to hold over him in terrorem,—to be used, first, to coerce him into changing his Cabinet, and next accepting Congressional dictation as regards his appointments, or, in case this fails, te punish him personally by attach-ing to his Administration the stigma of fraud and disgraceful assumption of an office to which he was never entitled. The fabrica ion of evidence for such purposes is calcu ated to arouse the indignation of the coun try, and will prove to be profitless to the actions who are responsible for the shame less proceeding.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS MUST NOT SHIRK THEIR OBLIGATIONS.

Those people who think that public opinion has lost its power in this country, and were not convinced of the contrary by the manifest submission of Congress in th silver question, may learn a lesson from the verwhelming majority given to the Railroad funding bill in the House of Representa tives. The fight against this bill has been ormidable from the very opening of Conress. JAY GOULD and HUNTINGTON, the chiefs of the two corporations mainly interested in its defeat, were in Washington in person, and they had behind them a large nd experienced lobby with ample means their command. The struggle came in the senate, and at first it seemed as though the obby might carry the day. But THURMAN, EDMUNDS, and Judge Davis kept pounding away, and so forcibly demonstrated the law and justice of compelling the Pacific Railroad to provide for the payment of their debts to the Government that the opposition was forced to give way, the bil dictated by the railroads was withdrawn, and only one or two men like BLAINE and VOORHEES made any show of active resist ance. The lobby's failure in the Senate wa the signal for a perfect rout. The railroads withdrew their opposition as useless. Members of the House who had been counted or to stand fast by the railroad interests were suddenly converted to the side of the people There was a general break-down before the menace of public opinion, and when the vote was taken there were only two men in the House who dared go on the record against

the pretense that they favored the principl of the bill, but feared that it would fail to attain the purpose contemplated by it!
BEN BUTLER was the only conspicuous or ponent of the measure on its final passage He professed to doubt that it would be sustained by the Courts, but did not cite a single reason for the suspicion. The law points in the case were fully discussed in the Senate. Senator MATTHEWS set up first that it would be unconstitutional because it impaired the obligation of a previous contract, but Judge Davis settled that point by showing (1) that the constitutional provision against States but not to Congress, and (2) that the Companies have no vested rights which are affected by this bill. Another objection was, that this bill proposed to enable the Govern-ment to withhold the entire amount due the Pacific Roads for services, while the Supreme Court had decided that the Government could not do this; the answer was that it was precisely because the Government could not do it under the existing law that it had become necessary to pass an amendment, fully authorized by the reservation to alter mend, or repeal, which both previous acts contained. A third objection was that the Railroad Companies would contest the proposed law, and this was silenced by directing attention to the manifest purpose of the Companies to contest any law designed to make them pay any portion of their indebtedness. The validity of the proposed lav was abundantly established during the cours

the bill, and these two sought an excuse in

of the Senate debate. Butler's speech contained only two points. and both were false. He said that "this country owes the Pacific Railroad Companies a debt of gratitude even if they should run away to-morrow with all that they have received." All the gratitude pertinent to the matter is due to the Government alone, which advanced all the funds that actually built the road, and the Companies took no risk what. ever. It is well known that the original owners of the stock never paid but 2 per ent, and there is reason to believe that this was represented by checks on which payment was never demanded. It has been fully demonstrated that the \$64,000,000 advanced by the Government would have covered the entire cost and equipment of the roads if they had been honestly constructed. It is a matter of history that the Government was nduced to release its first lien and thus enable the Companies to borrow enough additional money to build the road, and furnish the Credit-Mobilier corporation the opportunity for stealing the entire amount dvanced by the Government. Finally, the Companies began to loan large sums of money and divide them among the owners of the fictitious stock, who re fused to pay even the interest on the money advanced by the Government. What there in this plain statement of the case to exact any gratitude from the people of this country to the original plunderers who built the roads or the stock-speculators who now

control them? BUTLER's other point was equally false and ore insulting to the intelligence of the country. He charged, in effect, that it was the building of these roads that kept California and the Pacific States from seceding from the Union, and that they would otherwise have cast their destiny with the South. This re flection on the loyalty of California is entirely unwarranted. There was never any serious suspicion that California was dis posed to join the Southern Rebellion or se up a new rebellion of its own. Californi contributed 10,000 men to the Union even when they had to go around many thousands of miles by sea to reach the scene of action; and, had California been centrally located, her quota of men would have been as large in propor-tion as that of any other State in the Union. tion as that of any other State in the She contributed bountifully of money to the itary Department during the War, and it was as infamous for BUTLER to make a general charge of disloyalty against California as it would have been to make a similar reflec-

DEN really carried the State of Illinois, and | tion against Indiana or Illinois because they included Copperheads and "Sons of Lib-erty." As a matter of fact, the manner in which the Pacific Roads were constructed warrants the assertion that the roads were built for the benefit of Credit-Mobilier speculators from BUTLER's own State more than the charge that they were necessary in order to keep the Pacific States inside the Union.

This Railroad Funding bill will become law upon the signature of the Presiden Its only fault is that it exacts too little from the roads; it requires a payment into the Treasury of only one-quarter of the net earnings, when at least one-half of the profits should have been demanded till be strictly enforced, the railroads will still owe some \$30,000,000 at the maturity of the bonds, but this is certainly a great improvement upon the existing condition of things, which would result in a debt of five or six times as much, including principal and interest, at the time the debt will mature. The bill originated in the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, which includes some of the best lawyers in the country, so that there is good reason to hope that it will stand the test of judicial review, though a stubborn resistance from the railroad companies may be confidently expected.

STONE SLEEVE BUTTONS AND PAPER.

WEIGHTS.

There appears to be a great deal of truth t the bottom of the well which the Custom-House investigators are sounding, but i must be acknowledged that the truth they are laboriously dragging up to the surface is of a very dirty description. It is due to Mr. MUELLER, however, to say that his indiscretions are ingenious, artistic, and high-toned. His percentages are not drawn from vulgar ources, but represent bric-a-brac, "bigotry and virtue." If he lives long enough, and the people of Chicago do not get out of patience waiting for a new Custom-House, he will furnish every office in the city with paper-weights and ornament every citizen with a bran new pair of marble sleeve-buttons. MUELLER's contract seems to be an India rubber one, with indefinite elastic capabilities. It has already stretched over six years. It may stretch six years longer. It may stretch long enough for his heirs to commence upon the percentages. It may stretch to the crack of doom. No one can calculate the elasticity of a contract which allows 15 per cent upon time in stone-cutting. Under such a contract men may come and men may go, but time goes on forever at 15 per cent on \$3 a day. It is a pleasant little coincidence that this ingenious rubber document was drawn up by A. J. MILLS, then in the Supervising Architect's office, now a partner in the sleeve-button and paper-weight business. He could not have done it better if he had expected to be a partner of Mr. MUELLEB's. It saves all hard feelings in the family. To a man less ingeniously and elaborately endowed, and less gifted in meeting sudden

emergencies, such a contract might have proved an elephant. Mr. MUELLER, however, rises triumphantly over the accidents of time, and, like a busy but not very scrupulous bee, has improved every shining hour, and several hours that ought not to have shone at all. MUELLER has got ahead of time some 25,000 days. This has involved a charge of about \$75,000 for work not performed. On this amount, MUELLER received a commission of 15 per cent. The man less endowed with a genius for indus- this account less likely than gold to be found try and not so keen after percentages, when he found himself with more time on his hands than he had work, of course would have temporarily relieved some of his workmen; but MUELLER rose to the level of the occasion, and kept the chisels of the stone-cutters merrily at work. When copings, and cornices, and window-caps gave out, the industrious Cincinnatian bestirred himself. Sleevebuttons are both useful and ornamental. Happy thought! So the lusty stone-cutters and brawny polishers went to work upon the little cubes of variegated marble. It took three days' sweat of the brow to make a neir worth fifty cents. The Government paid \$9 a pair for them, and MUELLER's percentage was \$1.35 on each pair. And there are workingmen who complain that they are ruined by cheap labor! After the material for sleeve-buttons gave out, the versatile MUELLES turned his attention to paperweights. Paper-weights are very nec n bookkeeping offices and boudoirs, handy in the one and handsome in the other. With an eye to business, MUELLER contrived to have the Government advertise him and pay him for doing it. The paper-weights were made out of his own Buena Vista stone, and the Government paid for the making of them at the rate of from \$3 to \$3.75 per diem, and, as there is nothing mean about MUELLEB, he gave them away with the most reckless generosity, so that nearly every one has a souvenir of MUELLER, made and paid for by the Government of the United States. MUELLER is the first man on record who ha made the Government do his advertising pay for it, and even give a commission the advertiser. And they talk about smartness in St. Louis! There came a time when the local market was overstocked with sleeve-buttons, and paper-weights were a drug. By every precept of political economy, when the supply exceeds the demand labor falls off, but MUELLER knew a thing or two that ADAM SMITH and JOHN STUART MILL never hit upon in their investigations He levied a little assessment upon the stone cutters and purchased a couple of yachts wherein the stone-cutters sailed the blu waters of the lake and fished for perch pike, and pickerel off the quiet suburb of Hyde Park, the ruins of South Chicago, and the heron-haunted lagoons of Sheffield. It was immaterial to the lotos-eating stone cutters whether fish bit or not. lines were cast in pleasant at \$3 per day, and their ployer was hooking 45 cents per head. When fish wouldn't bite or saverse winds prevailed, then the Government paid thes tone-cutting sons of toil about a half a dol lar an hour for going to games of base-ball and witnessing the athletic labors of their fellow-workers in the diamond. The bigges

dividend that base-ball paid was 15 per cen to MULLLER, and the dividend was the same whatever the size of the gate money. It would have paid lovers of the national came to have hired out as stone-cutters to MUELLER. Thus with sleeve-buttons and paper veights, and yachting and base-ball, the time passed merrily away. Never did stone-cutters peck to such purpose. Never was a contractor so busy. the shape of copings and steps. One coping can represent any number of sleeve-buttons and paper-weights. One stone step can stretch over a whole ball season, or furnish

still remain unlimited. We may look for a busy year in bijouterie and base-ball. Does son, in the meantime, occur to any one why the erection of the Custom-House has been so long delayed? Does the reason occur to any one why the building has already cost \$600,000 more than the appropriation for the completed edifice? Much s we may admire the cutting of the sleeveouttons and paper-weights, it strikes us the neatest piece of work connected with the operation is Mr. MULLER's chiseling of the Government.

THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF PRECIOUS

It is pleasant to see the Atlantic Monthly, which is supposed to be the special representative of New England opinion, taking at last a rational view of the silver question. An article entitled "The Silver Question Geologically Considered," printed in the May number, is one of the most conclusive arguments for the remonetization of silver we have anywhere seen. The author is Mr. N. S. SHALER, practical geologist of considerable reputa ion. He advocates the use of silver as money on purely scientific grounds, holding that gold is liable to violent fluctuations that the addition of silver to the mass of metallic currency makes its movement in either direction slower - and that of the two metals silver is better calculated to discharge the purposes of currency, because the supply is larger and more uniform.

Oses of gold are found only among rocks which have been greatly changed by heat. These rocks are generally the older beds of the earth's surface. They exist everywher over the earth, but nine-tenths of them are so deeply buried that they cannot be reached. Of the accessible area much is barren, or contains an amount of gold too small for profitable working. Such is the character of most of our New England and Southern States, and of the rocks in Scandinavia Switzerland, Great Britain, and the Dominion of Canada. Of the districts which show perceptible quantities of gold, not one-third will pay for working. The gold-bearing rock is much reduced by this process of dimination, but the reduction must be carried still farther. Nearly all the mines known to the ancients have been exhausted. Europe is already stripped of its stores. California and Australia are now constantly lecreasing in their yield. On the discovery of these supplies the exploration of the world was completed, with the possible exception of portions of Central Africa. "Every continent has now paid its golden tribute to man, says Mr. SHALER. " Henceforth he must extend his supplies by closer searching in the fields already known to him, by more skillful processes, or a greater share of toil."
Improved methods of hydraulic mining introduced in California will no doubt assist the development of placer beds that have hitherto not been worth working; but the influence of these improvements can only be temporary, and, so far as they concern the stability of the value of gold, injurious Silver is more abundant. It is found in

ssociation with lead and copper, as well as with gold. The area over which it may be sought is much larger than the gold-area. The silver mines of Europe have continued their productions for centuries with a steadiness not equaled in any other mining districts. In South and North America it is still in good supply, with no prospect of failing. The fact the it is not found in placer deposits recommends it for use as currency, since it is on produced without an amount of labor corresponding to its value.

In regard to the recent alarm over the reon of silver, Mr. SHALER shows that this has been chiefly due to the discovery of the Comstock lode, which he describes the accident of a century." Its production must soon fall off. Except for it, the silver production of the Americas has had a singular teadiness during the last fifty years, and there were but two similar previous movements of production—those of Potosi and the Mexican mines. All the indications point to the steady yield of silver and the unsteady vield of gold for the century to come. In support of this statement, Mr. SHALEB gives a table showing the rate of production of gold and silver during the first three-quarters of the present century in

millions and tenths of millions Gold, Silver, mill. millo
Gold, Silver, mill. mi ion \$.
106.5
113
.120
.121
.114
.109.5
106
106.5
107
.99.5
98
90.5
97.5 41 1874 . 42.5 1875 .

This table shows that the production of gold has varied about eighteen-fold and of silver only two-fold, and that the variations in the pro-Inction of gold and silver have served to neutralize each other. Mr. ERNEST SEYD estimate the total value of gold in coin and bars in the world to be \$3,750,000,000; and of silver. \$3,250,000,000. It would probably require all the gold produced in thirty years to replace the silver in the world's currency; and this could only be done by the use of hydraulic appliances, which would destroy vast quantities of fertile lands, tear river-beds from their courses, and, in the end, diminish the means of supporting life, already so precions to the world, to an extent not war ranted by the intrinsic worth of the product.

Mr. Shalen's opinion is unequivocal. He qualifies it, to conciliate Eastern prejudices, by saying that the problem cannot be met by any individual State without doing some injustice to the rights of mankind; but his saving clause is too evidently against the grain of his argument, and too ambiguous as t stands to carry any weight. The problem was met by the United States by restoring the status quo; and rectifying "the bitter injustice" of stealthy demonetization. The wisdom of that step is already approved by many of the best minds in the country, and Mr. Shales will help many others who have been mystified by the argument of the Wall street organs to a clearer understanding of the merits of the case. He states the whole truth when be says that "Gold, essential as it is to our currency, is too irregular in its supply to afford, used by itself slone, the

BEN BUTLER, in the course of his speech as the attorney of the railroad lobby against the THURMAN Refunding bill, inquiged in a fling at the Silver bill. He said:

ard.

You will remember that I stood here a short single amendment to that latt. They was take what we can got, and get wit, afterwards. That was the cry jority of three-fourtus of this flee preh-fishing from now until next fall. Mr.

congress; let us get it as perfect as human in-genuity and human learning can devise; but the answer was. The bill was adopted in the Senate, and the Senate has got it just right, and men rush-ed like sheep over a wall without any leader, for they had no leader,—rushed to pass that Silver bill, and, like the Dead-Sea fruit, it has turned to ashes on your lips, and is not worth. for the pur-pose for which it was bassed, the paper on which it was printed. The Senate sent you a Silver bill, and you gobbled it as a duck would a frog.

As Butler did not explain what he meant by this assertion, it will nuzzle most persons to

his assertion, it will puzzle most persons comprehend his idea. In what respect is the bill a failure? What was it expected to accomplish that it has broken down on! It is only six or seven weeks since it became a law. Vithin that short time the Mint Bureau made designs and dies, and without a day's delay have proceeded to coin the new dollars. At the end of the first month 2,450,588 pieces had been struck off and added to the "coin of the realm," although the California and Nevada mints could only be got at work during the last days of the month's work. This month there will probably be three and a half millions coined, and next month still more. When Cor gress makes the small appropriation asked to repair the idle New Orleans mint, the coinage will reach the full four millions a month rovided in the act, and at the end of the first ear from the date of the passage of the bill we white dollars in circulation. Will that be a failure? Will that be "Dead-Sea fruit turning to ashes on your lips"! What does BUTLER mean by such ranting declarations?

The passage of the Silver bill, and the prompt commencement of coinage, broke down th corner on gold so that it has already fallen 3 per ent, as compared with greenbacks, and placed the latter within a half to a quarter per cent on an equality with gold in purchasing power. The passage of the Silver bill has rendered resumpion not only certain, but easy, and removed all doubt from the public mind on that score. Already the effect of the Silver bill is seen in improved financial confidence. The panic in real estate values is subsiding, and capitalists are beginning to feet that it will go no lower, that the bottom has been touched, and therefere the have commenced to invest in ground. All thi in a short seven weeks, and yet BUTHER has the sublime impudence to assert on the floor of Congress that the Silver bill is a complete failure. It is BUTLER and his predictions that have proven failures, and not the Silver bill, which is grand success. BUTLER wanted unlimited in flation of "flat" money, and desired to banish all the gold and silver from the country; but he broke down in his effort as disastrously as he did in his attempt to defeat the THURMAN Railroad Refunding bill.

In a recent article, the New York Herald ably argues the unconstitutionality of an income-tax and then adds the following just observations as to its odious character:

But even if an income-tax were as constitutions as duties on imports or as an excise on whisky and tobacco, it would still be objectionable and intolerable, except in great exigencies which strain national resources to the nimost and silence comerable, except in great exigencies which strain hattonal resources to the ulmost and silence complaints by an urgent appeal to patriotism. The odious and intolerable feature of an income-tax is the exercise of inquisitorial powers which attend its assessment and collection. It is repugnant to the whole spirit of our free institutions for the Government to be making inquisition into the private affairs of citizens. Anything resembling domiciliary visits is hateful to freemen. Our citizens do not choose to have small Government officials peering into their private affairs, acting as spies upon their transactions, examining their account-books, and divulging their secrets to business rivals. The pride of free-born American citizens will be beaten down into the dust before they submit with patience to inquisitorial meddling with their private affairs by officers who, on the republican theory, are merely their servants. We incline to think that the income-tax will not be reimposed; but, if it should be, nothing is more certain than that it will be resisted in the courts with excellent chances of success.

We are sorry to be compelled to add that the

We are sorry to be compelled to add that the infamous attempt of the present Confederate House of Representatives at Washington to levy an additional and unconstitutional tax on he thrift and industry of the North and West in order to raise money to pay Rebel claims, is likely to be made successful through the ac-tion of the Hon. H. C. BURCHARD, the member of Congress from the Fifth District of this Means that the bill has been ordered to be reported. He is believed to be the only Repubican member of either House of Congress who is in favor of reviving the income-tax, creating and with pimps, spies, and inquisitors, to pry into the private affairs of the people, and bringing in its train ill-feeling, public demoraliza tion, and perjury.

There seems to be a strong demand in Massa chusetts and other parts of the country for the severe punishment of the defaulter HATHAWAY. whose forgeries are more in number and amount than those of his cousin Chace. Both these men, it is to be observed, were executive officers of great mill corporations, and in that capacity vere accustomed to borrow largely of the bank The banks that accommodated them most frequently, according to the recent returns, were the savings banks, \$34,000,000 of whose money vas invested in securities of this description. HATHAWAY and CHACE have thus been engaged in cheating the poor, both through the loans which they honestly made and failed to pay, and through the forgeries which destroyed the value of property the stock of which is held in large part by poor men. No punishment can be too severe for such robbers. Massachusetts should not forget, in dealing with them, the worthy example set by New York in dealing with CASE and GILMAN. It might even go back with safe ty to the honorable precedent of the English courts in 1855 when three great London be -all known as reformers and philanthropists and one of them a Baronet allied with some of the highest nobility-were sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment at hard labor for mis appropriating \$60,000 of one of their customers.

The Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate of yesterday (the 25th) states that, at a regular meeting of the Green Bay Turners' Society, held on the 18th inst., the following resolutions were unar mously adopted:

imously adopted:

WHEREAS, In view of the transmission of a speech of the Hon. Senator T. O. Howe, delivered by him in the Senate of the United States on March 25, 1878, in which he, according to our opinion, takes the pleasure of criticising, yea, abusing, the Chief Magistrate of our Republic, and by the side of him mainly the Secretary of the Interior, the Hon. Carl Schurz, in a degrading manner; and Whereas, We deem such a procedure of the Hon. T. O. Howe uncalled for, the transmission of his speech to our Society even abusive and provoking; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the Green Bay Turners' Society return sain speech, post-paid, to the Hon. T. O. Howe.

lved, That we, as a Turners' Association Resolved, That we, as a Turners' Association, free from participating in political transactions, it this case, however, wish to express openly our content with the steps of our present Government, as far as hinted at in said speech, and that we at the same time acknowledge unanimously the abilities and achievements of the Hon. Carl. Schuuz.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be conveyed for publication to all newspapers of this city, and the Zukunft, of Indianapolis, and one to the Hon. Carl. Schuuz.

made an engagement to take foreign cablegrams in conjunction with the New York Times, and share expenses equally. Not long after this arrangement was perfected it was found that other Western and Chicago newspapers were receiving from New York the foreign dispatche of the New York Times. THE TRIBUNE, per ceiving that it could not control the trans-mission of the Times' foreign dispatches West after they had been given to the public in New York, and not wanting to make itself ridiculous whining about it, simply dropped the arvery first condition of a commercial stand-ard. rangement and made other engagements which answered its purpose. Let the blubber-heads stop their whining and do likewise.

> The recent election for the Commons in South Northumberland ended in a tie, Messra. GREY and RIDLEY obtaining each 2,912 votes. Pretty close, but perhaps not so curious, considering the number of votes policd, as the run in the the number of votes policed, as the run in the federal processional District in California two there in a very ridiculous manner till the federal processional District in California two there in a very ridiculous manner till the federal processional District in California two there is a very ridiculous manner till the federal processional District in California two of the Opposition had finished his speech, when they began reading the Royal message in Canada some twenty years ago, before election of Canada some twenty years ago, before election and the control of the co

second day, and just on the stroke of the hour at which the politing closed, when the last role was brought up with the two candidates at The last voter stammered. "Whom do re vote for—SMITH!" they asked. He was not partisan of SMITH, and indignantly gasped, "h d-d-d-d-ann SMITH!" but while he was stand mering over that "D" the clock struct, to polls closed, the returning officer gave the ed, the returning officer gave the ca ing vote for SMITH, and the whole current of political history in that

The opinion of Secretary SHERMAN that the fin 10.000,000 of silver dollars issued would rapidly be exchanged for gold does not appear to be varied by the facts.—Detroit Free Press.

What object would any one have to exchange gold for silver dollars when the two coins an of precisely the same value? Whatever det the one will pay, the other will pay; whatever the one will be quantity of anything the one will buy, the other will buy. Except for pocket-pieces, it impossible to conceive of any motive the holden of gold would have to exchange it for allver, or vice versa. Can the Free Press think of any

A subscriber who professes to be posted says that nine-tenths of the stories told at the police headquarters about the Communists purchasing arms and forming military companies are pure invention, and intended as a bull movement to get up a scare in the city, and to operate on th get up a scare in the city, and to operate on the new Council to enlarge the police force by 200 men. The new Ring have enrolled fourteen or fifteen members for purposes of blackmail and plunder, and only need to secure about four nore to control the Council and run things to snit themselves.

We discover tokens of levity in the manner in which the Washington Postandunion alludes to Mr. TILDEN. When in the National Convention of 1880 some silver-tongued orator arises, and by reciting the story of the "Great Fraud" just as such papers as the Postandunion keep on reciting it, and the delegates, roused to fur, whoop Tilden through on an uprising vote b acclamation, our implacable contemporari tening up crow against the day of crow

BUTLER assured the House, on his reputa as a great constitutional lawyer, that the Taua-Max Railroad Refunding bill would "not hold MAN Railroad Refunding bill would water"; that the railroad companies "would water"; drive a span of horses and wagon right throng it." The confidence the lawyers of the Hon have in his legal opinion is shown by the vote that followed the delivery of his "legal opinon": For the bill, yeas, 280; uays, 2,-BUTLER and LYNDE.

The minimum price charged by bummer Al-ermen for getting men on the police is \$50 That is the lowest regulation sum: \$75 to sim is exacted from each successful applicant, if he can afford it. This is one explanation of how some impecunious persons can hold the office of Alderman, which has no salary or legal compensation attached to it, and make a good living, spend lots of money in the grog-shops, and follow no

The I.-O. threatens to dish up shortly ose of modern Tilton obscene "co the shade; after which it will be in order for its cierical whitewasher to write another mend it to the especial perusal of "ladies and children as a safe family journal." The L-O. has probably hired him by the year to write it cards of thanks for its nasty news.

man of the Police Committee. Frank, it is reported, has already picked out fifteen or twes-ty fellows he has promised to ring in on the olice force when the order is pass police force when the order is passed through the new Council to increase the force by 200

We should like to know, sivoplay, Hosso, whit the New York World means by heading as as-Commune at all, though he was a Com or a Communard, according to taste. Being a man, too, he could hardly have been "une." Polly-vous Fancy ! We! We!

The New York Sun says that "the poet SOUTHEY was the originator of the phrase, 'By the living Jingo,' 'Was he? By the living Jingo, we had always thought that OLIVER GOLDSMITH had employed that phrase in "The Vicar of Wakefield" long before SOUTHEY'S time. We fear that the laureacie title it. time. We fear that the laureate's title

It is perhaps just as well that O'LEARY did not go to the expense of building a bridge across the Atlantic to enable the New York pe destrian, Hughes, to walk in England. Nordo we think that on any future occasion Hughes' backer, the Hon. HARRY HILL, will hire a hall for the sake of exhibiting his proteque

organizing to "run" things, have concluded to leave Ald. PEARSONS at the head of the Finance Committee, and to put on it one other man with him, but to select three men who will vote them down every time. BEN BUTLER wields a powerful influence in

It is said that the new Council Ring, who are

Congress when it comes to voting on an impor-tant bill. He controls his own vote and that of WILLIAM PITT LYNDE. BEN counts two; BILLY, a naught.

On the Thurman Railroad Refund question Ben Butler "gobbled" William Pitt Lynds of Milwaukee, as "a duck would a frog." The House of Representatives consumes 10,500 cubic feet of gas per hour, not including

the speeches of its men BILLY PITT LYNDE was the frog: BENNYSU ER was the duck that gobbled BILLY with its

PERSONALS.

The old Park Hotel, in New York, is to be torn down. The ramshackle building at the cor-ner of Nassau and Beekman streets was years ap the office of the Anti-Slavery Standard, Ob and New York Times. There, Too, Morse over his invention of the electric telegraph, and a his improvements on Daguerre's process of making

The London Daily Telegraph issued 206, 000 copies the day after the fall of Plevna. The paper nets \$500,000 a year. Fifteen years age it was nearly dead, and, through a chattel-mortage for \$20,000, fell into the hands of a family of Jeen. type-brokers, named Levy. Two of them have since had their names changed to Lawson, and the names of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lawson appears the list of guests at the Prince of Wales' last half.
Mr. Edward Lawson, a familiar face in the lobby
of the House of Commons. Is addition to the of the House of Commons, is editor-in-chief. It about 47 years of age, and has a seen eye to

The big political families seem to be make The big political families seem to be ming alliances. The Shermans are reaching out as marrying with the Camerons, the powerful Pensylvania leaders. The Shermans cover a wise range: John leads the hard-money school, Ton Ewing, his brother-in-law, leads the soft-most partitional basis. Ewing, his brother-in-law, leads the soft-most school; Judge Sherman does the matrimonial bas-ness and superintends the third House. Their his man, Blaine, was until recently the alternative, it Hayes lost the nomination. In the State of York, Conkling has the Republican machine, his brother-in-law, Seymour, the Democrafts chips.—Gen. Sickles.

England is scandalized at the cavalimethod in which her Majesty's faithful Common Mr. Gather eceived her Majesty's last message. Mr. lardy brought it to the bar of the House loudly, "A message from the Crown!" but that moment Lord Hartington rose and was nized by the Speaker, and Mr. Hardy had to

THE STOR

Further Particulars the Whirlwind Sunday.

Belief that Certain Cows Jumped

An Iconoclastic Blow esis of Shorn-Lam Widespread Loss of and Destruct

Propert

The Tornadoes Which Ha Over the West a

IOWA. flow A.

Stours Cirr, Ia., April 25.—
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The Catholic Church being blown down and completely de The house of Daniel Lietz wa family were within at the time. arms and found in a marsh car stood. Mrs. Lietz was foun One child was injured so it will The ground was strewn wit

and brants, with feathers ble The house of Dr. Stevens w ove was ruined. All hogs w Mr. Jordan lost three horses Henry Grandt lost house, John Wenzel, newly ma

John Wenzel, newly marridwelling destroyed: couldn't what remains. Fifteen head of a herd near by.

Peter Anderson, four miles lost house, barn, and granary, stocked; now can't find even a transport and the Desta house, but here lost a new The Davis brothers lost a ner
pleted and \$1,000 worth of fur.
Two miles west of Sac City
lost a house and barn. Also
lost a house and barn. Near Mapleton the grist-m

The house of the section t pleton was overturned. A chi probably not to recover. The blacksmith-shop of Chas coming, and ran to the barn to The storm struck him, and be all went up into the air, and

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Near Denison five persons. Near Denison five person wounded, and ten houses we

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Iowa Citt. Ia., April 25,the northeast part of this couchards up by the roots, and is
horses. Through the centre
large hall fell, but not in such
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force of the storm, which was DES MONES, Ia., April 23.ductor on the Maple Valley B
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and gave almost fabulous acc
the cyclone which swept over
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moved with a whirling, bound
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the air, while poultry was biballs, and stripped of featit were in a boat hunting on the approaching cloud and endead but the cloud overtook them from the boat and sought houses. Their boat was lifted carried over the town, and, whe found. Two children were shore of the lake, we have a horse-power was carried he and facest house in Ida Coun outside the village, was torn not a particle of it being left, large orchard surrounding blown away, so that nothin now remains where was a beliished with beautiful surre Mr. Davis is of the opinion by the storm will be larger the violent and sudden was its tion could be made to escape This section seems to be in call cyclones, as this is the fover it since the country beg I mistake not, the Governmits scientific publications.

stake not, the Governm cientific publications, lo

Counties.

Special Correspondence
Pomenoy, Ia., Abril 22,
p. m., a tornado, coming
struck the house of J. Dub
breaking the leg of John M
tornado, in its northeast co
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the wagons, and killing the
northeasterly course, the
stroyed the house of R. Kh
Mr. Trenary, recently from
destroying the house and
charles Pearce, and severel
Mrs. Trenary. Thence the destroying the house and soverel Mrs. Trensry. Thence it farm of George Wallace, a pretentious house for North pletely destroying the house the children. Northeast of chil's, Long's, and Johnson Lowery, who was at Gill's hoe three yards from the busiougn. He escaped withou and Mrs. Gill and two ct wounded. Several injured room 200 to 400 yards from Last night the injured wasted by their noighbors, and their sufferings. Medica moned, and, in addition to a Manson, Drs. Grayood Fort Dodge, visited the su Wallace, who at first was dely hurt, to-day does not se anticipated; but her boy appired.

anti, to-day does not so anticipated; but her boy app shocked as to his nervous ay oplinter of pine, about six i inch thick, driven through there is a great deal of last shock and surrounding tissue. hock and bruises she m

ed all day yesterday, b

just on the stroke of the hour ling closed, when the last votes p with the two candidates a te-stammered. "Whom do you t!" they asked. He was not a m, and indignantly gasped, "D. ivu!" but while he was stam-lat "D" the clock struck, the returning officer gave the car-marn, and the whole current of in that constituency

ecretary SHERMAN that the first of dollars issued would rapidly old does not appear to be veri-Detroit Free Press. d any one have to exchange ollars when the two coins are same value? Whatever debt the other will pay; whatever debty, the other will pay; whatever thing the one will buy, the Except for pocket-pieces, it is necive of any motive the holders are to exchange it for silver, or the Free Press think of any?

of the stories told at the police out the Communists purchasing ing military companies are pure intended as a bull movement to intended as a bull movement to a the city, and to operate on the enlarge the police force by 200 Ring have enrolled fourteen or for purposes of blackmail and uly need to secure about four the Council and run things to

tokens of levity in the manner in sington Postandunion alludes to When in the National Convenime silver-tongued orator arises, the story of the "Great Fraud" ers as the Postandunion keep on the delegates, roused to fury, through on an uprising vote by our implacable contemporaries et all back. They are only faragainst the day of crow.

ed the House, on his repr ed the House, on his reputation itutional lawyer, that the Thursefunding bill would "not hold the railroad companies "would fiorses and wagon right through lence the lawyers of the House I opinion is shown by the vote he delivery of his "legal opin-bill, yeas, 280; nays, 2,—BUTLER

in price charged by bummer Aling men on the police is \$50,
est regulation sum; \$75 to \$100
each successful applicant, if he
his is one explanation of how some
reons can hold the office of Alderno salary or legal compensation
and make a good living, spend
in the grog-shops, and follow no
ent except Aldermanship.

eatens to dish up shortly another Tilron obscene "confessions" wits former special report into r which it will be in order for its asher to write knother a card of ta high-toned purity and recomcapecial perusal of "ladies and afe family journal." The L-O. hired him by the year to write it for its nasty news.

ng movement to make the Com-erskite, Frank Lawler, Chair-blee Committee. Frank, it is ilready picked out fifteen or twen-as promised to ring in on the ien the order is passed through it to increase the force by 200 a of the condition of the city

te to know, stooplay, Mossoo, what World means by heading an ac-interment of a Communist, "La Commune"? The man wasn't a ill, though he was a Communist ird, according to taste. Being a could hardly have been "une." acy! We! We!

ork Sun says that "the poet the originator of the phrase, 'By gol'" Was he! By the living d always thought that OLIVER d employed that phrase in "The sfield" long before SOUTHER's ar that the laureate's title is

just as well that O'LEARY did hes, to walk in England. Nor do on any future occasion, HUGHES' on HARRY HILL, will hire a hall ting his protege. at the new Council Ring, who are "run" things, have concluded to arrows at the head of the Finance

put on it one other honest to select three men who every time. is a powerful influence in

comes to voting on as impor-LYNDE. BEN counts two;

N Railroad Refund question, led" WILLIAM PITT LYNDE, a duck would a frog." Representatives consumes 10,-of gas per hour, not including lits members.

"DE was the frog; BENNYBUT-lat gobbled BILLY with its

RSONALS.

in Mew York, is to be e ramshackle building at the cor-nd Beekman streets was years as "I-Stavery Standard, Observer, 5. There, too, Morse tolled the electric telegraph, and at Daguerre's process of making

the Telegraph issued 296,ter the fall of Plevna. The
space year. Fifteen years ago it
and, through a chattel-mortgage
into the hands of a family of Jews,
samed Levy. Two of them have
changed to Lawson, and the
fedward Lawson appear is
he Prince of Wales' last ball.
son, a familiar face in the lobby
commons, is editor-in-chief. He
uge, and has a zeen eye to a

families seem to be makthe Shermans are reaching out and
the Camerons, the powerful Penn. The Shermans cover a wide
dis the hard-money school, Tom
ter-lip-law, leads the soft-money
nan does the matrimonial busia the third House. Their kinstil recently the alternative, if
til recently the alternative, if
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scandalized at the cavalier

Majesty's faithful Commons
a last message. Mr. Gathorns
he bar of the House and cried
from the Crown!" but just at
d Hartington rose and was recogr, and Mr. Hardy had to stand
lous manner till the leader of
mad finished his speech. Then
reading the Royal message they
late off!" twice and pause in the
r Wiifred Lawson, Mr.
members would uncover.

Further Particulars Concerning the Whirlwind of Last Sunday.

Belief that Certain Staid Iowa

Cows Jumped Over

THE STORMS.

the Moon. an Iconoclastic Blow at the Hypoth-

Widespread Loss of Human Life and Destruction of Property.

esis of Shorn-Lamb Winds.

The Tornadoes Which Have Followed All Over the West and South.

SIGUX CITT, Ia., April 25.—Additional reports of the storm of last Sunday now in show the damage in the districts visited by the storm to have been

In the vicinity of Wall Lake hardly a house or fence escaped some injury.

The Catholic Church being built at Carroll was blown down and completely demolished.

The house of Daniel Lietz was blown down. The family were within at the time. The mother hada child in her arms. The child was torn from her arms and found in a marsh cast of where the house stood. Mrs. Lietz was found half a mile west. One child was injured so it will probably dle.

The ground was strewn with wild ducks, geese, and brants, with feathers blown off, and many disemboweled.

mboweled.
The house of Dr. Stevens was destroyed. A fine The house of Dr. Section was recalled.

Mr. Jordan lost three horses and all his cattle.

Henry Grandt lost house, barn, granary, and

John wenzel, newly married, and a bran new dwelling destroyed: couldn't build a pig-pen with what remains. Pifteen head of cattle were killed of a herd near by. Peter Anderson, four miles north of Wall Lake, lost house, barn, and granary. The farm was well

lost house, barn, and granary. The farm was well stocked; now can't find even a hen on the place. The Davis brothers lost a new building just completed and \$1,000 worth of furniture.

Two miles west of Sac City a man named Owen lost a house and barn. Also a man named Purdy lost a house and barn.

Near Mapleton the grist-mill was almost entirely demoliable.

pleton was overturned. A child was scalded so as probably not to recover.

The blackmith-shop of Charles Smith was blown into a creek. The house of the section boss of the road at Ma-

into a creek.

A heavy loss on property and life is reported in the Swedish settlement in Crawford County, but there are no particulars.

Near Wall Lake, William Hollen saw the storm coming, and ran to the barn to let out the cuttle. The storm struck him, and barn cattle, hogs, and all went up into the air, and have not been seen

that the town. The storm struck the cattle. They were seen going into the air with heads and tails together, as if with backs broken. The boy has

billed.

Peter Lampman, near Ida City, was instantly stilled, and his house blown into fragments. His wife escaped with few injuries.

Near the same locality, the house, barn, and granaries of Peter Lloyd were destroyed. Cattle, horses, and five calves were thrown 100 feet in the nir and not killed.

y took refuge in a cellar, and were not inhouse of Lawrence Goodness was torn to

The house of Peter Trestor was destroyed. The

The house of Lawrence Goodness was torn to pieces. Chickens and turkeys had every feather Mown off of them.

George Fael had two new houses entirely destroyed, and four houses near by, belonging to Mr. Stetson, were blown to pieces.

Near Denison five persons were killed and ten wounded, and ten houses were destroyed. A large number of cattle and horses were killed.

Iowa Cirr. Ia., April 25.—Sunday's storm in the northeast part of this county blew apple orchards up by the roots, and lightning killed three horses. Through the centre of the county very large half fell, but not in such quantities as to do much damage. This part of lowa escaped the force of the storm, which was felt upon each side of us.

large hall fell, but not in such quantities as to do much damage. This part of lows escaped the force of the storm, which was felt upon each side of us.

Succial Correspondence of The Tribusa.

Das Monnes, Ia., April 23.—J. C. Davis, a Conductor on the Maple Valley Branch of the Chicago a Northwestern Railroad, was in the city to-day, and gave almost fabulous accounts of the effect of the cyclone which swept over that section on Sunday. The branch runs nearly the entire length of the territory covered by the first tempest. It moved with a whirling, bounding motion, striking the earth and sweeping all before it for a mile, rising, sucking up whatever was in its track, and passing over a section of nearly a mile, again coming to the earth. On this branch it struck at Wall Lake, Id., and Mapleton.

At Wall Lake, Mr. Davis says, he saw seven horses lying dead, which had been raised in the air fifty feet and dropped dead.

The house of the Section-Boss at Mapleton rolled over twice, and himself, wife, and child were badly hurt,—the child probably fataily from being scalded by hot water from the stove. Wagons, cattle, and horses were carried long distances in the air, while poultry was blown away like puffbalis, and stripped of feathers. Two men who were in a boat hunting on the lake discovered the approaching cloud and endeavored to get ashore; but the cloud overtook them, when they sprung from the boat and sought refuge on muskrathouses. Their boat was litted from the lake and carried over the town, and, with their guns, cannot be found. It is supposed they cannot be found. It is supposed they cannot be found. It is supposed they cannot be found it have the lake and carried over the town, and, with their guns, cannot be found. Two childen were not fag away, on the shore of the lake, watching cattle, and they cannot be found it is supposed they were blown into the lake, or carried away and dropped in the fields. The machinery of a horse-power was carried half a mile. The largest and finest house in the country which

from that way, but passed sonthward of the usual track, and spont its force in Madison and Warren Counties.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Possinot, Ia. April 22.—Yesterday, at 6:30 b. m., a tornado, coming from the southwest, struck the house of J. Duhin and demolished it, breaking the leg of John Murphy, a visitor. The tornado, in its northeast course, struck and over-turned an emigrant's outfit, entirely destroying the wagons, and killing the houses, Continuing a northeasterly course, the storm struck and destroyed the house of R. Khult; also the house of destroyed the house of Mr. Trenary, recently from Platteville, Wis.—destroying the house and barns, killing Mr. Carles Pearce, and severely wounding Mr. and Mrs. Trenary. Thence the gale moved to the farm of George Wallace, won had a somewhat pratentious house for Northwestern Iowa.—completely destroying the house, barns, and outseinlings, dangerously wounding Mrs. W. and three children. Northeast of Wallace's it destroyed Gill's. Long's, and Jonnson's houses. Mr. Jadd Lowery, was at Gill's house, was blown eighty-three jards from the building, alighting in a siengm. He excapped without a scratch, while Mr. along Mrs. Gill and two children were seriously wounded. Several injured parties were picked up from 200 to 400 yards from the house. Last night the injured were most tenderly assisted by their neighbors and all was done to allevite their sufferings. Medical aid was speedily summoned, and, in adultion to Drs. Hogg and Young, of Masson, Drs. Grayood and Nicholson, from Test Dodge, visited the sufferers to-day. Mrs. wallace, who at first was deemed the most seriously hurt, to-day does not seem so badly injured as suicipated; but her boy appears much injured and accked as to his nervous system and brain. Mrs. Cill is also very seriously injured, havingshad a blinter of pine, about six inches long and haif an last, thick, driven through the caif of the leg; also there is a great deal of laceration of the cuticle sed surrounding tissue, to say nothi

MICHIGAN. Dernorr, Mich., April 25.—A stiff wind pre-valled all day yesterday, but about half-past 3 in the afternoon something very like a tornado swept was the city, and, although no serious damage was cone, there was some loss in property, and age or two narrow escapes from loss of life. The wires of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company were broken at different points on Jefferson avenue. A large sign over the Canada Southern baggage-room was blown down. Numerous trees all over the city were blown down. A shingle roof on Hutchins & Co.'s warehouse, Atwater street, was scattered broadcast. A sign over Macaulay Bros.' bookstore, corner of Third and Woodbridge streets, was blown down, and one of G. & R. McMillan's delivery wagons, standing in that locality, was blown over and fell upon the horse to another wagon. Both horses were badly frightened, the wagons became entangled, and the wheels were broken before the mess was cleared away. A large chimney at Jackson & Wiley's foundry on Woodbridge street fell with a crash, causing the peighbors to rush out in affright. A chitaney on the residence of Capt. P. N. Girardin, on Mount Elliott avenne, was swept from its position, and an old flag-staff near the corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street was blown down. The general scattering upon all streets was most exciting, horses dashing rapidly, pedestrians chasing hats, and clinging desperately to their skirts. Dust in clouds thick enough to cut filled the air like a fog. The most carlous feature of the storm was the very plainly-marked boundary line visible upon the river about two-thirds across, and extending up and down stream as far as could be seen. On the American side, ib eyond the storm, all was comparatively quiet, small sail-boats even showing no extra exciting experience.

Norris Odell, of Raisin, Mich., was killed yesterday near Adrian, during the storm, by a falling tree.

Cassorolis, Mich., April 25.—The harricane yesterday blew down the residence of A. J. Mosher,

tree.
Cassopolis, Mich., April 25.—The hurricane yesterday blew down the residence of A. J. Mosher, and raised a Mr. Nye's house from its foundation. PLYMOUTH, Mich., April 25.—During the wind storm yesterday M. Bedare's wind-mill was blown over, striking S. W. Everett's house, and injuring Mrs. Everett.

Powering Mich., April 25.—During the gale yes-

Mrs. Everett.

Pontiac, Mich., April 25.—During the gale yesterdsy Mrs. Phelps was blown over and had one arm broken. Portions of the cornice of the new asylum were blown off, and the chimney of the bakery blown down.

Great damage was done to fences, trees, and outhouses all through the State. No particulars as to losses are to be obtained.

OHIO AND KENTUCKY. CINCINNATI. April 25.—Advices from a number of points in the interior of this and adjoining States indicate that the storm yesterday and last evening was very general and very severe in this locality. No serious damage ensued beyond the leveling of a number of trees, fences, etc. Tom Webb, a hod-carrier, was quite seriously injured by flying bricks from an untinished building in this

A Somerset (Ky.) dispatch states the storm was unequaled for persistency and general fury. It unroofed stores, blew down dwellings, stables, kitchens, trees, fences; blew out windows, and, in fact, did more or less damage to nearly the entire population of that place. A house half a

entire population of that place. A house half a mile from town, occupied by colored people, was blown flat to the ground. There is hardly a farm or forest in that county but received more or less damage. One spot, half an acre, had forty-four trees uprooted.

At Kensington, O., a small brick school-house was demolished, injuring nearly all the scholars, some quite seriously.

Tot.EDO, April 25.—A heavy gale of wind, accompanied by rain, passed over this city yesterday at 2:30 n. m. The wind reached a velocity of forty-five miles an hour, causing considerable damage to roofs, unfinished buildings, boats in the river, etc. The loss is estimated at from \$1,200 to \$1,500. Several persons were more or less injured, but no loss of life has been reported.

MEMPHIS. Tenn., April 25.—On last Friday morning a terrific rain storm set in, which con-tinued with little intermission until Sunday morning. During Sunday and Monday light showers fell, but at 9 o'clock Monday night the storm was renewed with great violence and continued until 3 renewed with great violence and continued until 3 p. m. Tuesday, when it abated. During this time nearly eight and a half inches of rain fell, one-half of which fell Monday night, and the storm extended throughout the Northern Mississippi. Western Arkansas, West Tennessee, and North Alabama. Creeks and bayons overflowed, greatly damaging the crops in the bottoms, both by rainwater and overflow. An immense amount of damage was done to fencing by the winds and floods, and also to the fruit crop. The heaviest portion of the storm passed north of this city, leveling forest-trees in its track, but no loss of life is reported.

At Huntaville, Ala., the steeple was blown off the Presbyterian Church, and several houses were unroofed.

Nassyther, Tenn. April 25.—The storm of

the Presoyterian Church, and several noises were unroofed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 25.—The storm of Tucsday night proved very destructive to Fayetteville. The large woolen mill, the Court-House, the Methodist Church, and numerous residences were unroofed. It was fatal to a large number of cattle and sheep throughout the State.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 25.—The damage over the State by the recent gtorm is chiefy in the destruction of timber and orchards, and the killing of some stock.

INDIANA. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 25.—The rain storms for the past three days have been very general and heavy throughout this State, but no serious damage has been done to farms or railroads.

MADISON, WIS.

An Architect's Bill-The Work of Revising

the Statutes-Masonic.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

son, Wis., April 25.—When the Northern Hospital for the Insane was ordered built at Osh kosh, Col. S. N. Shipman, an architect, then of this city, but now of Chicago, drew plans and specifications for the main building and of one of the wings, and was appointed Supervising Archi-tect of the building, but, soon after commencing the work, Shipman was removed and another architect substituted. Shipman, therefore, sued the State for a percentage on the contract price for the whole building, including all the latest wings. His account with interest footed up about \$10,000.

whole building, including all the latest wings. His account with interest footed up about \$10,000. After being twice before the Supreme Court, which decided he could sue for a percentage on the first contract, it was sent down to the Dane County Circuit to try the case on a question of facts. A jury this afternoon returned a verdict for the sum of about \$6,500.

The Statute Revision Committee are about half through their work. They have just completed the consideration of the railroad section. Representatives of the leading roads have been before them during the past two or three days. The corporations whaled no change in the existing law, and in some places, where the revisors' report conflicted therewith, it was modified, and the status quo fuit will be preserved. The revisors will get through the first reading by the middle of next week. Then will follow the incorporation of the laws passed at the recent session. The entire report will be completed by May 15, and the Governor will call an extra session about June 1.

A Committee of Conference of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons have decided to consolidate these two bodies in this State. The Masison Council to-night gave a grand banquet to its members at Cheeney's European Hotel. Some fifty members were present, and a very enjoyable time had.

ODD FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Toledo, O., April 25.—Extensive preparation are being made here for a tri-State celebration of the fifty-ninth anniversary of Oddfellowship ver sixty lodges from neighboring places in Ohio Michigan, and Indiana have signified their inten-tion of being present. If the weather is favorable tion of being present. If the weather is favorable there will be a great crowd in attendance. The programme of exercises embraces a parade of the brethren through the streets, with bands of music, escort of military, etc. There will be a reception at the Opera-House; speeches of welcome; reply by Adam E. Bloom, Esq., of Detroit; oration by the Hon. D. L. Hayden, of Clacinnati; music by the Ariohs of this city, etc. In the evening there will be a social entertainment at Gymnasium Hall, winding up with a grand ball. THE EXPRESSMEN.

THE EXPRESSMEN.

New Orleans, April 25.—At the Convention of the Expressmen's Aid Society, fourth day, in the election of officers, all the present officers were re-elected. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws brought in an amendment to the tenth article of the Constitution which was referred to it the day before for consideration. This, after undergoing several technical changes at the hands of the Convention, was passed. The amendment to the fourth article was passed in like manner.

Resolutions of thanks to all to whom the delegates have been indebted for assistance, welcome, and entertainment while in this city were unantmously adopted.

The Convention adjourned sine die to meet in New York in April, 1880.

OHIO LEGISLATURE. COLUMBUS, O., April 25.—In the House a resolution was adopted providing for an investigation of the charges now pending against Representative O'Connor, that he was, during 1869, an immate of the Michigan Penitentiary, and never had been

the Michigan Penitentiary, and never had been pardoned.

The House bill to appropriate \$30,000 to put the canals of Ohio in a navigable order was defeated.

The Senate joint resolution providing for an investigation of the books and papers of the Southern Railroad Trustees was adopted.

A resolution was also adopted appointing a committee to investigate whether any members of the Sixty-second or Sixty-third Assembly had improperly received money to influence their votes on the bill authorizing the payment of \$1,000,000 to apply on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

In the Senate the House bill to reorganize the Ohio Agricuitural College was passed.

A resolution was offered and laid on the table calling on the Attorney-General for his opinion on

oy sectarian institutions was defeated. Only fine affirmative votes were given the proposition. The House bill to cancel the authority of foreign insurance companies to do business in Ohio who shall attempt to remove cases from the State to United States Courts was passed.

THE RAILROADS.

A LEGAL PUZZLE.

That traditional personage who has become famous for unraveling legal entanglements, and is known in common parlance as "a Philadelphia lawyer," is oadly wanted at the present moment at Madison, Wis. A suit is in progress there before the Hon. J. B. Cassoday, a Master in Chancery, appointed by Judge Drummond, that involves as prepared the prosticities questions and nice legal techniques. suit grows out of a controversy over two grants of land made by Congress, in 1856 and in 1864, to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad in the State of Wisconsin. The unappropriated lands consist of near 3,000,000 acres of the

lands consist of near 3,000,000 acres of the best pine and mineral lands in Northern Wisconsin, and the grant was originally made for the purpose of building two lines of road,—one from Madison and Columbus to Portage, and thence to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, and the other from Lake Winnebago to Lake Superior and Bayfield, The complications of the case have arisen mainly from the fact that five or six companies have built some portion of these land-grant routes, and are now contending with each other in the court over a division of the spoils.

In 1875 the Madison & Portage Railway Company filed a bill in equity in the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin asking for a construction of the land-grant acts of 1855 and 1864, and that its just proportion of land be assigned to it. As defendants it named the West Wisconsin Company, running from Elroy to St. Paul; the Chicago, Portage & Superior Company (an incomplete line now running from this city to Lake Geneva, and laid out to Superior), the North Wisconsin Company, with forty miles of track north of Hudson, and the Wisconsin Central Company, that has built a line from Portage City to Stevens Point, and another from Lake Winnebago to Lake Superior,—being over 200 miles of the routes designated by the two acts of Congress. Nearly all these defendants filed cross bills, asking the court to say how much land they are entitled to, and the Farm Mortgage Land Company puts in its claim as the Assighee of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company,—that corporation of the grant by the law of primogeniture,—its

how much land they are entitled to, and the rarm Mortgage Land Company puts in its claim as the Assighee of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, — that cerporation having inherited a claim to a portion of the grant by the law of primogeniture, —its successor, the old LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railway Company, having built the line trom | Portage City to Tomah. These are the contestante, and this is the bone over which a dozen able lawyers are contending.

The vest Wisconsin Company has already received 780,000 acres, and claims 100,000 more on account of lands taken up by actual settlers, which the act of Congress protected in their occupancy. The Wisconsin Central Company has received some 700,000 acres, and the Farm Mortgage Company 75,000 acres. The original St. Croix grant was nearly 1,500,000 acres, and some of it embraces the best pine and hardwood lands in the West, while another portion of it overlaps the famous mineral region of the Pinoka Range, and is considered to be of inestimable value.

The work laid out by Judge Drummond for the Master in Chancery in this innortant case requires the application of an extensive knowledge of statute law (for the Wisconsin Legislature has been tinkering at it for ten years) and a firm resolution to do justice to all the parties in interest. Among other things, Mr. Cassoday is directed by the Court "to examine, ascertain, and report the facts as to any grant made by the State of Wisconsin to the various companies named under the land-grant acts of Congress of 1858 and 1804; when the various roads were contracted or any part of them; when completed; extent and manner of construction; what lands have been conveyed by regular title by the State and the United States to the several companies, with a description of such lands; also in what manner the building of the road from Madison to Portage under the grant of 1856 interferes with the land grant made for a road in 1804 from Lake Winnebago to Lake Superior."

The case is not only a highly interesting one in view of the many te

rior."
The case is not only a highly interesting one in view of the many technical points that are necessarily to be considered in connection with its settlement, but it is of vital importance to the bondholders.

Another emparassing question is in regard to

thement, but it is of vital importance to the bond-holders.

Another embarrassing question is in regard to the selection of the lands. The acts of Congress are evidently in conflict upon this point. At least three of the contestants have been unable to secure their quots within the ten miles granted to the roads; it is to be decided whether they can select the balance anywhere on the entire grant, extending twenty miles on each side of the entire ine from Madison to Lake Superior, and claimed by a half dozen different companies.

The case is not only a highly interesting one in view of the many technical points that are necesview of the many technical points that are neces-sarily to be considered in connection with its set-tlement, but it is of vital importance to the bond and stock holders of five or six railroad companies

ST. LOUIS' OPPORTUNITY. The efforts made by St. Louis lately to divert the lowa and other business from Chicago by get-ting more railroad facilities are deprecated by the Kansas City Times. This paper thinks that the Chicago roads have such advantages by rail for the Western traffic that all efforts made to take away that business by forming new lines from St. Louis are misdirected, and can never be successful. It is that business by forming new lines from St. Louis are misdirected, and can never be successful. It is the opinion of the Kansas City paper that St. Louis has been ruined by railroads. All of them that are not actively engaged in cutting her throat—all that do anything for her—are keeping her from using the weapon which would make her invincible. If half the capital she has invested in railroads were invested in reviving trade on the rivers, her supremacy as a commercial centre would soon be established. It is not the want of railroads, says the Kansas City Times, that enables Chicago railroads to take away all the trade of Iowa. This State lies in the fork of two of the noblest navigable rivers on earth, which meet at St. Louis. If. St. Louis cannot control the trade of lowa with these rivers, she never will do it with railroads. Railroads running within 200 miles of St. Louis, and far south of the lowa line, are now hauling grain from Kansas City to Chicago, 490 miles, across both of these rivers. If St. Louis railroads cannot compete with Chicago for trade in Missouri, it is absurd to expect that they can do it in lows. Chicago's great Eastern waterway is what gives her the advantages she enjoys and operates against St. Louis. At this season of the year it compels the Eastern roads to give Chicago more favorable rates, and practically makes her independent of them. St. Louis has the advantage over Chicago in Western waterways, but she don't use it. She relies on railways, and gets whipped. If St. Louis would enable her railroutes Eastward to compete with Chicago's waterways, but she don't use it. She relies on railways, and gets whipped. If St. Louis would utilize her Western waterways they would enable her railroutes Eastward to compete with Chicago with the lake and canal route.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, April 25.—Something of a sensation
was produced here to-day by the news that charges of a serious character had been made against the Southern Railroad Trustees on the floor of the House at Columbus. In the course of the debate this morning upon the subject of the examination of the Trustees' books, Mr. Wright made a formal charge that the Trustees of the Cincinnati South-ern Railroad had allowed the contractors for the onstruction of the King's Mountain Tunnel \$25, -000 more than the contract price, which money was spent in Columbus and Cincinnati during the pendspent in Columbus and Cincinnati during the penddency of the Six Million bill. The charge produced a sensation in the House, and an
excited debate followed. It was finally
ordered that a Committee of Five be appointed to
investigate the alleged improper use of money to
secure legislation, the Committee to have power to
send for persons and papers, and to go back to the
passage of the original Ten Million bill. An
amendment was agreed to, instructing the Committee to report as to who paid the expenses of the
General Assembly in their late trip over the Southern Railway. It is not generally believed that the
Trustees have been guilty of dishonesty in the
expenditure of the \$16,000,000 that have already
been voted them, but the high-handed and arbitrary manner in wich they have managed their
trust has evoked much grifteism. The last loan of
\$2,000,000 authorized by the Legislature was conditioned upon its approval by a vote of the people
of Cincinnati. This election will be held May 3,
and some doubts are entertained as to whether the
measure will carry. If it fails, the great Southern
Railroad enterprise will be left in the condition of
a house without a roof.

RAILROAD IN MARKET.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
DES MOINES, Ia., April 23.—The Keokuk & Des Momes Railroad is in the market for sale or lease to the best bidder, and, if rumors are correct, there are several applicants. The Chicago & Rock Island several days investigated the line from end Island several days investigated the line from end to end, and immediately Mr. Riddle, President of the Chicaco & Rock Island, was in New York. The next applicant was the St. Louis, Reokuk & Northern, which is now naking a very critical examination of the line, it is understood, for the purpose of making a St. Louis connection via the Chicago & Alton at Louislana, Mo. There is also talk that the Wabash Road is at the bottom of this move, or if not in cahoot with the St. L., K. C. & N., is ciphering in its own behalf for a feeder. If it should succeed, it is understood Chicago will get a little more stirring up.

The C., B. & Q. is said to be laying back in the shade, and, when the proper time comes, will come in and scoop the lot.

Nothing but rumors can be got here, and only surmises, from the officials of the K. & D. M. Road. They are as totally ignorant of all matters concerning that road as though they did not belong to it; they are simply machines operated
at New York, and that's what's the matter. The
road has been New-Yorked to its death, and
as there are no more land grabs, or other plunder
to be made out of it, the road may depend on
its own carnings, and run itself, which is rather
discouraging, now that it has been cut in twain in
the middle, and its nead gobbled up by the Rock
Island. It was reduced by operation of the Railroad Tariff law last year from a Class A to a ClasB, or second-class road. It has reached a point
where it must, or at least will, change hands soon.

ERIE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, April 25.—So soon as the sale of the Eric Raliroad is confirmed, measures will be taken to carry out the reconstruction scheme approved by the bondho'. Are in this country and Europe. The scheme provided that the property of the Company should be foreclosed under direction of Reconstruction Trustees, who have power to use the bonds and coupons deposited with them for the purpose of buying in the railroad after the foreclosure. A new railway corporation was then to be formed to hold and work the property. The foreclosure and sale are the ends just accomplished by the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company. In the reorganization one-half the shares of the new company, preferred or ordinary, are to be issue di in the names of one or more sets of Trustees, called Voting Trustees, who are to hold the shares for the person of exercising the voting power until the dividend has been paid on the preferred shares for three consecutive years. The present shareholders are to be readmitted to share for the econsecutive years. The present shareholders are to be readmitted to share for the econsecutive years. The present shareholders are to be readmitted to share for the come bonds, payable in gold June 1, 1977, and bearing interest from Dec. 1, 1870, in gold, at 6 per cent, depending each year on the net earnings. The cost of foreclosure and reconstruction and any other amounts necessary or proper in the judgment of the Reconstruction Trustees for carrying out or facilitating the scheme, were to be paid out of the money raised under the scheme. The first Reconstruction Trustees were, the first Consolidated mortgage and convertible gold bonds, J. K. Cross and J. W. Stalke; the preferred and ordinary shareholders, P. McLogan and B. Whitworth; Independent Trustees, not representing any special interest, Str E. W. Watkin (with casting vote) and T. W. Powell. The Reconstruction Trustees appointed a committee, consisting of the Hon. E. D. Morgan, S. Lowber Welch, and David A. Wells, to make the p Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, April 25.—So soon as the sale of the

It is the general impression that the St. Louis roads leading to Missouri River points will demand It is the general impression that the St. Louis roads leading to Missouri River points will demand of the managers of the Chicago roads, who meet at the Grand Pacide Hotel to-day, a cessation of hostilities in order to open negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Missouri River difficulties. The St. Louis roads admit that they cannot compete with Chicago unless Commissioner Fink allows them extraordinary advantages. Although the Commissioner is inclined to favor the Southwestern routes at the expense of Chicago, yet he will not dare to interfere, as the Chicago roads during the summer are entirely independent of the New York pool lines. The St. Louis roads must come to terms at once and accept the conditions imposed upon them by the Chicago lines, if they do not mean to lose not only all their Missouri River business, but also the business from the East destined for their own city. Much of that business is now going via Chicago because St. Louis merchants save a great deal of money by doing so. The Missouri River war, as already stated, has spread to nearly all the Westera points, and the rates from Chicago to St. Louis have been reduced almost as much as those to Missouri River points. First-class treight is taken to St. Louis from Chicago at 10 cents per hundred pounds. If to this is added the rate from New York to Chicago, 75 cents, it makes the through rate from New York to St. Louis 196 cents.

St. Louis, April 25.—Charles E. Tracy, Trustee of the English bondholders of the first-mortgage bonds of the St. Louis Tunnel & Railroad Company, recently filed a complaint in the United States Circuit Court to foreclose the mortgage. Judge Treat, after hearing the case, has entered Judge Treat, after hearing the case, has entered a decree of foreclosure, and appointed E. W. Woodward Commissioner to sell the property, which includes the tunnel and railroad tracks running from the easiern end of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge to their connection with the Missouri Pacific and other railroad tracks, at or near the Union Depot. The foreclosure is for default of interest, and the amount of the bonds about \$1,600,000. The Commissioner is authorized to fix the time of the sale, and required to advertise in the St. Louis, New York, and London papers.

COLUMBUS & GALLIPOLIS. COLUMBUS, O., April 25. -C. P. L. Butler Trustee of the Columons & Gallipolis Railway Company, appeared before the Court of Common Pleas to-day, by petition of Hill & McKeeheny ricas to-day, by petition of Hill & McKeeheny, contractors, of Chicago, and obtained judgment against the railroad in the sum of \$248, 925, together with a decree of foreclosure and order of sale of all property and right of the road. The property was ordered sold May 30. ITEMS.

The heavy rains during the last few days are

greatly inconveniencing the railroads and retarding business seriously. None of the roads, however, have nas yet been severely damaged, and the pas-senger trains continue to arrive on time, or nearly so. The grain rates from this city to New York by all-rail can hardly be maintained at 25 cents more than a day or two longer, and it is expected that by Monday a 20-cent rate will be made by all the roads. Information was received here yesterday that the Peorla roads have made a reduction of five cents and the Chicago reads will be compaled to

follow suit if they mean to hold their own.

Mr. L. M. Cole, the veteran General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is in the city. Mr. Cole states that his road has as yet taken no part in the passenger war on East-bound business from Cincinnati. and still exacts \$18 for first-class tickets from Cincinnati to New York. The fight is principally carried on between the Atlantic & Great Western and the Pan Handle routes. The Atlantic & Great Western is now selling tickets from Cincinnati to New York at \$10, and the Pan Handle at \$12, and the prospects are that still lower rates will be made before long, the former road insisting on a \$2 difference in its favor. The rates from Cincinnati to Pittsburg have been reduced by the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad to \$5.25.

WAS HE RESUSCITATED? Current Rumor that Teek Brassell, Hang-

ed March 27, at Cookeville, Tenn., Was Brought Back to Life. Special Correspondence of The Tribuns. Nashville, Tenn., April 22.—A startling story comes to Nashville from Putnam County, as a sequel to the late hanging of the Brassell brothers, near Cookeville, on March 27. A large number of the people of Putnam and Smith Counties are of the firm belief that Teek Brassell, the younger and more hardened criminal of the two, has eluded the cold clutches of the

and more hardened criminal of the two, has eluded the cold clutches of the grave the law had sought to impose upon him. by resuscitation at the hands of his family, after execution. It will be remembered that, at the time the prisoners were carried to Cookeville, it was predicted, and pertinaciously believed, that they would never be permitted to suffer the horrors of the gallows, but that, at the last moment, armed men would spring up from every bush and behind every tree, selze the criminals, and fly with them to the mountains, where they would snap their fingers at the law, and say, in substance, "Catch me if you can."

The large assemblage of people gathered to witness the execution exhibited the intense interest the case-had excited.

The father of the boys was interviewed, and expressed the opinion that his boys were entirely innocent, and it was a "put-up job" on them that resulted in conviction and execution. He did not attend the last sad seene that, it was supposed, ended all for his sons, but left the duty of bringing the bodies of the dead men to his house to a son and daughter, who were present for the purpose. They could not realize the fact that a brief struggle in the air could end all for the boys, but entertained hopes that life could be restored even after it was thought that all was over. With this view, as soon as the bodies were diven into the charge of the brother and sister, the fatal mooses were examined, and the one on Teek's neck removed,—some strange oversight causing them to overlook and fail to unfasten that around the neck of Joseph. In half an hour they arrived at their father's house, and then, for the first time, discovered the fatal mistake. For Joseph all was indeed over, and the efforts made to resuscitate him resulted in failure. With Teek, so the renort goes, they were more successful. They roiled his body on the floor, blew breath into his mouth, sprinkled hartshorn and camphor into his nostrils, and at last were rewarded with signs of life. For hours the extendile dead m

THE ADRIAN PASTOR. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
ADRIAN, Mich., April 25.—The Prudential Combers of the church. Col. L. A. Smith, of Waterford, N. Y., appeared for Dunsford, and presented
a written admission of the main elements of the
charge, but denied the grosser points alleged. At
Col. Smith's request the Committee will recommend the church to abstain from further action
until ex-Surgeon-General Hammond and Dr. Gray,
of the New York State Insane Asylum, who it is
understood have been called in, decide the question of Dunsford's sanity.

POLITICAL.

THE FOURTEENTH CONGRESSION.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25.—At the Louisiana Jockey-Club course, fourth day, in the first race, hurdle race, a handicap, two miles over eight hurdles, purse \$250, second horse \$50, Risk won by half a head, Dalgasian second, Canon third, Jim Hinton fourth. Henry Owens struck the fourth hurdle, and quit. Time—3:57%. Hinton led at the start. but Dalgasian took the lead on entering the second few jumps from the string, when Risk went to the few jumps from the string, when Risk went to the front.

In the pools on the track, Canon sold at \$60: Risk, \$40; Dalgasian, \$31; Henry Owens, \$20; Jim Hinton, \$5.

In the second race, selling race, mile and quarter, purse \$200, second horse \$25, Blue Gown won by three lengths, Kilburn second, Belle of Topeka third, beating Bell Link, Grigsby, Pat Mailoy, colt, and Egypt. Kilburn led at the start. At the three-quarter pole, Blue Gown went to the front and came home an easy winner. Time—2:17.

In the pools on the track Kilburn sold at \$65; Rgypt, \$65; Grigsby, \$60; Pat Mailoy, colt, \$37; Elue Gown, \$33, Bell Link, \$30; Belle of Topeka, \$16.

The third race, mile beats, best three in five, all ages, was for the Club purse, \$450; second horse, A vocal and instrumental concert was given last.

A vocal and instrumental concert was given last.

Cell's.

Suss Birle.

Each heat was won easily.

First 1:514, 1:56, 1:48.

The track Income In the pools on the track Incommode sold at \$35; Russ Butler, \$43; Pocility, \$34; Verdigris, \$27. After the first heat Incommode sold at \$50; the field, \$13. Weather clear and warm, track in fair condition, and attendance good.

PEDESTRIANISM. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

New York, April 25.—Hughes keeps at his plodding, and talks still of beating O'Leary, though, on ninety-six hours' work, at 8 to-night, he was 74 miles behind O'Leary's time.

At noon to-day he had completed his 271st mile, having stopped altogether showt, five hours between midnight and noon. about five hours between midnight and noon. After his 300th mile Hughes took a bath, ate supper, was rubbed down, and came to the course at \$1.55. As Hughes warmed up his stiffness disappeared, and he broke into a sort of dog-trot, which he kept up with apparent. ease. The attendance had now increased to a greater number than at any previous time during his walk, and was very enthusiastic, among them being many of the best amateur walkers in the country. After the 301st mile he ran nearly the whole of the next four miles, putting on a little extra spirit in the 300th mile. Lowering his head, he straightened out to a sort of easy Indian lope and made the mile in \$0.33, and the 307th in 7:34. He continued to run into the 310th mile, and dropped into a walk only on the tenth lap, his run having been maintained almost continually during nine miles, four miles of the distance being done in 34:15, and the 310 miles in ninetynine hours. At 11:15 he had completed 312 miles, and was fresh and hopeful. about five hours between midnight and noon.

THE TRIGGER. ONAHA, Neb. April 25. —In a glass-ball shooting match, begun to-day, between Dr. Carver, of Sa match, begun to-day, between the carver, or San Francisco, and John Petty, of this city, each shot at 300 balls. Carver missed eight and Petty eighteen. Carver used a rific and Petty a shot-gun. Carver broke ninety-seven balls straight, the best record with a rific in the world. Each will shoot at 200 more to-morrow, which will con-clude the match.

PARIS PRICES.

Facts of Interest to Exposition Tourists

Land and Water.

Paris is not a cheap place to live in. You shall adge. A bunch of len little turnips costs two francs, alias twenty pence—just twopence each. As in England ducks and green peas is a popular bourgeois dish, so in France duck and turnips form a favorite Easter dish. In point of taste, there is no comparison between these two dishes; and En-gland certainly has the palm in this case, in spite giand certainly has the pain in this case, in spite of her bad cooking reputation.

The duckling which accompanies the turnips costs from five to seven france; duck and turnips together come to nine francs, if one wants a tidy duck.

Green peas are luxuries just now, we know. They cost at the present moment just half-a-crown a quart. New carrots cost fifteen pence a small bunch; not of the first quality either, for the best cost half-a-crown a bunch.

a quart. New carrots cost fifteen pence a small bunch: not of the first quality either, for the best cost half-a-crown a bunch.

French beans only cost four shillings a pound! With such prices, you understand, we have to remain content with old potatoes, cabbases, and ester old veretables, more agreeable to the purse than the palate.

Salmon is not so dear this year; it only costs half-a-crown a pound. This is wondrously cheap for Parls. I must add, however, that it is the reverse of tempting in looks.

The average price of meat is two frances a pound. You can get it at eighteen pence, but then it is of an inferior part. Prime parts are never less than twenty pence a pound. Sugar is four frances a pound. Tea, fit to drink, cannot be had under six francs, -i. c., five shillings a pound. Common bread is twopence halfpenny a pound. This is the cheapest catable thing we have.

These are the prices now—before the Exhibition. Afterwards, when it is opened, and strangers begin to come to Parls, the present prices will increase, just as rent and other things have already increased. It will be scarcely possible to live during the Exhibition months; hotel-keepers alone will have full tables. A great mistake, this; and more than one will find out, when too late, that imposition and greed may go too far to be profitable; but as this will most likely be the last Exhibition which Parls will ever have, we must resign ourselves to be feeced accordingly.

RELIGIOUS.
CEDAR RAPIDA, Ia., April 25.—The Woman's
Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions convened
here yesterday. It is a notable gathering of Christian women. Over 300 delegates are in attendance,

AMUSEMENTS. THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.

THE APOLLO CLUB CONCERT.
The Apollo Club gave the last of its concerts for the present season last evening at McCormick Hall.
The audience was a very large and brilliant one, every seat being filled. The programme was made up with unusual variety, and the Club was reinforced by the Boston Philharmonic Club; their vocelist, Miss McQuesten; and Mr. Goldbeck, the pianist, who is so well-known in our local musical circles. The Club's numbers were not particularly interesting, with the exception of Mr. Goldbeck's delightful setting of the "Three Fishers," and his "Rest," which was written for the Club. The AL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

DECATUR, Ill., April 25.—Following the lead of the Democracy of Illinois, all three of the parties in this, the Fourteenth, Congressional District are astir. In 1876 Joseph G. Cannon was re-elected for the third time, having a majority of 1, 392 over Gen. John C. Bleek, the Description of 1, 292 over in this, the Fourteenth, Congressional District are savir. In 1876 Joseph G. Cannon was re-elected for the third time, having a majority of 1, 392 over Gen. John C. Biack, the Democratic and Independent candidate. Cannon, early this spring, suncounced himself a candidate for a fourth term, and the same considered were supported by the control of the control which may yet result in defeasting Cannon for the nomination. Smith went out of the Republican organization in 1873, when the control of the Republican organization in 1873, regular ticket, and was elected. There is a very large temperance vote in this district to-day, and in dependent temperance Republican. To as an independent temperance Republican. To as an independent temperance Republican. To as an independent temperance Republican. The same successive the control of the contr

his former connection with companies at Mc-Vicker's and Hooley's Theatres, and now playing with the Union Square company in San Francisco, it is understood will star next season,—at least he will not play under the management of Shook & Palmer.

Miss Catharine Lewis, a sister of Miss Joffreys-Lewis, has been added to the "Evangeline" com-bination now playing at the Grand Opera-House, San Francisco. Miss Lewis supplants Miss Ellis in the part of Evangeline. Miss Lizzie Webster made a pleasant impression upon her San Francisco audiences as Gabriel.

audiences as Gabriel.

Their business at St. Louis not proving remunerative, the members of the California Theatre company who have been playing in "A Trip to the Moon," with the exception of Miss Harrison, will start for San Francisco next Sunday morning. This would indicate that we are not to have Mr. T. W. Keene at McVicker's after all.

A vocal and instrumental concert was given last evening at Union Hall by "Ye Olde Folkes," a large audience. The entertainment we a very pleasant one, and was given for the benefit of the Madison Street Mission School. Among those who contributed to the successor of the affair were Mr. S. F. Estelle, Mr. Har, Wager, and Mrs. C. M. Hutchius. The concert will be repeated some evening next week.

M. Hutchins. The concert will be repeated some evening next week.

Mr. McVicker, it is said, intends to bring suit against Mr. John Dillon for violation of his contract with Jim,—not in the hope of recovering any money, b', it to teach him that he cannot always play this Jinst-and-loose game with impunity. It is claimed that Mr. Dillon went upon his recent spree with ac deinbeaste intention of breaking up the core Jim, It is John's way, but McVicker doesn't it. Mr. Dillon's little eccentricities have in the din them. In the present case, it is said to have come about in consequence of certain proposals from Wallack. a traveling manager, who doesn't get along smoothly without John, and who coddles John, and cares for John, and holds the basin for John, when the latter grows tired of the footlights. It is likely, therefore, that our eccentric comedian will join the travoling Wallack, but he will have to settle his little affair with McVicker before he can appear in a Chicago theatre again.

IOWA.

Political Matters Among the Hawkeyes. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 23. —It was a matter of comment here, at the meeting of the Greenback State Convention, that the chief standard-bearer, Gen. J. B. Weaver, was comprisonally absent. Why, was not made known to the; "raw recruits" comment here, at the meeting of the Greenback State Convention, that the chief standard-bearer, Gen. J. B. Weaver, was conspicuously absent. Why, was not made known to the; "raw recruits" who were sent here to go through the formality of a State Convention. It now appears he has been wooing the Democrats in the Sixth Congressional District, and it is very probable there will be a weading between the Greenbackers and Bourbons. At least, there is a tact: understanding that the Democrats will accept him if he be nominated by the Greenbackers at their Congressional Convention, at Oskaloosa, May I. The Democrats of that district would miscegenate with anybody, if thereby they thought there was a ghost of a chance of defeating the. Republican candidate; while Gen. Weaver would look no gift-horse in the mouth, provided he got the horse. He has been spoiling for an office ever since he went out of the army. It remains to be seen what Sam Evans, the ultra Bourbon, will say about this little scheme, and whether or not he has forgotien the pet names Gen. Weaver has so frequently called him when running for office, —he baring denounced Sam as a "Copperhead," "traitor," et id genus omne. It is probable Judge Campoell, "in the interest of peace and harmony," will persuade Sam to bottle up his Bourbon and embrace Weaver, with a view to beat Bill Stone of M. E. Cutis; which would fit Campbell for immediate translation, like Biljah of old.

I told you, the other day, that Lucullus Quintellus Confucius Hoggati was not here at the Greenback State Convention, because there was no office in view. He turned up the other day in the Congressional Convention, with his pins all set for a nomination. He was noisy, as usual, and the Convention was tunnituous. It was evident, after a few balliots, that the Colonel was the coming man: when the fates again, as they ground the confucius of the convention will be head and the letter was read twice from Mr. Others positively saserting that he condition will be head and the letter was read twice

Dubaque, are named. These have all been members of the Legislature, and came under the observation of your correspondent. Mr. Larrabee is one of the most valuable legislators who have been sent here. He is not a politician, but a plain, practical business man, who, from long-experience in the Senate, has become thoroughly familiar with State affairs. He is an unswerving Republican, and true as the sun. He is not a speech-maker, nor of commanding personal presence. Mr. Cooley has been in public life many vears, and what he does not know about politics is not worth knowing. He is an ultra Republican, but would not object to Democratic votes if he could get them. Thomas Updegraff has all the elements of a good Representative. He is attractive in appearance, eloquent in speech, and of unswering integrity of purpose. His sympathies are with the masses, and not with the aristocracy of wealth. As an individual expression, I would say he would represent the people of that district with honor to them and the State at large. From the inherent force bottled up in his organization, he will be heard of outside the roll-call. His record made in the Legislature was that of a ring-smasher on general principles.

Judge J. C. Knapp declines the nomination for Supreme Judge on the Greenback ticket.

SUPPOSED POISONING.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner Dietzsch commenced an investigation as to the cause of the death of a Mrs. Tillmon, residing on West Lake street, who die last Friday under the care of Dr. Otto, who treated her for inflammation of the intestines. The lady was about 70 years of age, and her husband, who is only 40, has resided at Englewood. Both are poesessed of several thousand dollars' worth of property. A son residing in New York, who came on upon receiving the telegram announcing his mother's death, is of the opinion that his mother was poisoned, as there was an unusual distention of the abdomen after death. He also takes into consideration the fact that the husband and a step-son did not live happily with the old lady. Dr. Otto is confident that he diagnosed the case correctly, and has every hope that his treatment will be pronounced correct. The stomach of the dead woman was given by the Coroner to Chemist Siebel for analysis, and when he returns his report the inquest will be concluded.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.
FORTHESS MONROS, Va., April 25.—The Hon.
George W. McCreery, Secretary of War, and Gen.
Sherman arrived here this morning to attend the
commencement exercises of the Artillery School,
and will remain until Saturday.
Mosilix, April 25.—A Commercial Convention
adopted resolutions to hold a Convention at Nashville, the last Wednesday in September, and favoring the repeal of the tax on the circulation of State
banks.
WHEMLING, W. Va., April 25.—The funeral of

WHERLING, W. Va., April 25.—The funeral of the Rev. John C. Sinclair, an old and well-known Presbyterian minister, took place in this city to-day.

1 SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Belort, Wis., April 25.—A young lady, Miss Dors Thomas, shot herself this afternoon at her home in this city with a small ride, causing immediate death. Long illness and suffering are supposed to have caused mental derangement.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Four Wayne, Ind., April 25.—Last night Adolph Relity, a German, aged 33, suicided by taking morphine. He died at 3 this morning. Deceased owned a large bakery and confectionery. No cause is known for the suicide.

KILLED ON A TRAIN. Recial Dispatch to The Tribune.

Fort Wayne, Ind., April 25.—Last night Garrett II. Myers. a brakeman on the Wabash Railway, was standing on the steps of a bassenger coach entering the city, when his head struck a switch-frame, fracturing his skull. His injuries are fatal. He resided in Toledo, and leaves a wife and family.

THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION. THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 25.—The Republican and Democratic State Central Committees to-day appointed a Committee of Conference to decide upon the manner of nominating delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. The Conference Committee reported in favor of calling a Convention, irrespective of all political parties, to meet at Sauramento and nominate delegates at large.

WITHDRAWN. Special Digasto to The Tribune,
Sprinopield, Ill., April 25.—The Richmond
(Va.) Fire-Insurance Association to-day withdrew its securities on deposit in this department,
having ceased to do business in Illinois.

Native Pearl Versus Porcelain Dentist's ware is a poor substitute for Nature'. Let those who so believe, use the Sozodont, which if daily applied, will prevent all necysity for false teeth by keeping the real ones sound as health.

BUSINESS NUTLES

A Romance from Far Alaska.—A young man who was in Alaska some four years ago fell in love with the only young lady on the island, a girl of 15, who was possessed of extraordinary beauty, and whose hair fell below her knees. She undoubtelly had the good sense to use the great natural hair renewer, Carboline, a decdorized extract of petroleum, and hence the great beauty of her hair is easily accounted for. Carboline will do it every time, and we commend her taste, as a better cannot be found. It contains all the elements required by the hair to feed upon, cleans the hair from dandruit, makes hair grow on baid heads, causes the original color of the hair to be restored naturally, and performs all that is claimed for it. Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

Use "Mrs. Winsiow's Soothing Syrup" for children while teething. It cures dysentery and diarrhoa, wind colic, and regulates the bowels. SPRING CLOAKS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Bargains" **SpringCloaks**

We shall offer this morning Five Hundred Stylish Spring Wraps in Diagonals, Mattelasse, and Drap de Ete, so advantageously purchased as to enable us to offer really nice, serviceable Sacques and Walking Jackets

At \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10. "Just half their value."

We also offer a special lot of Silk Dolmans At \$18, \$20, \$22, \$25, \$30, \$35, Bought as "a bargain," and decidedly worth noting! Spring Cloth Circulars:

Promenade Costumes: Camel's Hair Sacques And a large, varied, and attractive stock of Stylish Garments never surpassed by any previous exhibit, Very cheap!

Chas. Gossage & Co.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILBOAD CO.

April 22, 1872.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacifo. Bailroad Co., for the election of Directors personal to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Commun's in the city of Chicago, on Wednesdry, the 5th day of June next, at II o'clock a. m.

F. B. TOWS, Secretary.

Reduction of Chicago Banking Capital-Exhaustion of the Bonanzas.

The Produce Markets Less Active-Provisions Steady-Grain Firm---Hogs Lower.

The Miserable Weather Hinders Business, but Strengthens Breadstuffs.

FINANCIAL.

The discount lines of the banks are decreasing. The discount lines of the banks are decreasing, with but one or two exceptions. The surplus of loanable funds is very burdensome to the banks that have not a widely distributed class of customers. Institutions favored with that kind of patronage manage to keep up an average line of discounts, but other banks complain that they have little employment for their funds. Mercantile business is good, but is conducted more on a cash basis than in previous years. Rates are 70,10 per cent for time loans. New York exchange was sold between banks at 50,275c per \$1,000 premium. The clearings were \$2,200,000. Government bonds and gold continue to be in active demand. By small investors the \$ per cents are usually preferred, but purchases in large active demand. By small investors the 4 per cents are usually preferred, but purchases in large amount are as likely to be made in one issue as another, with, perhaps, some preference for the 1867s. Gold is still quoted above the New York price, on account of a short local supply.

Mr. A. O. Slaughter, the well-known banker and broker of this city, was yesterday elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange. This new connection will enable Mr. Slaughter to extend his operations, and deal with his customers in Chicago

at New York rates.

DISTRIBUTION OF BANKING SURPLUS.

The Fifth National Bank, one of the most conservative and successful banks in the city, has declared a dividend of 30 per cent to stockholders. This dividend amounts to \$150,000, and is taken out of the surplus, which is thereby reduced to \$100,000.

This surplus and the capital of \$500,000 remains intact and unimpaired. The object of this distribution of what might be called the surplus surplus was to return to stockholders the money which it was to return to stockholders the money which it was found could not be profitably used in the present condition of business. It was not in any sense reduction to make good an impairment, for that lid not exist. The fact is, as THE TRIBUNE has pointed out, the banking capital of Chicago is in ex-cess of the needs of the city, at present. It is to be expected that there will be further withdrawals of capital. Stockholders are apt to feel, when bank lividends run down to 6 or 7 per cent a year or less, that they could make their money earn more if it was in their own bands, and it is natural for bank Directors, under such circumstances to for bank Directors under such circumstances to prefer to divide most of the surplus among its owners than to undertake the difficult task of curning satisfactory dividends on it.

THE EXHAUSTION OF THE BONANZAS. The San Francisco Chronicle attributes the extraordinary activity in raising ore from the bonanza mines to the probability that the mines are nearing the period of exhaustion. The large dividends of which so much is said show that Consolidated Virginia is \$39,000,000 nearer its last productive ton of ore now than it was three years ago.

The two bonanza mines are how being worked to their utmost capacity. About 600 tons of ore a day are being raised from each. In the last three years, 1,030,000 tons of ore have been taken out.

At 13 cubic feet to the ton, an excavation has thus been made of 13,390,000 cubic feet. That spaces diately over the excavation is moving down the side of Mount Davidson; buildings are getting out of line, gas and water pipes are breaking or telescoping, and even real estate is changing location. out of it as rapidly as they can.

or the revelations of framely the Treasurers of the Few Arts of mills. Boston capital has been heavily invested in the paper of these manufactories, and the defalcations of Chace and Hathaway will make a frightful addition to the "suspense secount" of some of the Boston banks. One year ago, in April, 1577, the financial statement of the Border City Mills showed a surplus of \$123, 800, 88, and a gain for the year of \$140, 130, 11, while their quick assets, subtracted from their bills and accounts payable, showed the net indebtedness of the entire property to be \$420, 362, which, by taking out the value of tenement-houses and real estate, was reduced to \$180, 504, 88, as the debt on the two mills, with 76, 208 spindles and 1,842 looms. It is reported that the mills involved by these defalcations of Chace and Hathaway have now \$1,200,000 of paper out. The Treasurer obtained the confidence of financial men by the statement of a year ago, and was thereby enabled to borrow almost without limit. The catastrophe shows, as the Boston Advertiser says, that, as a basis for unlimited credit, it is not enough that a corporation shall be a strong one, and doing a good business. There must be some assurance that the Treasurer is an honest man.

THE RETISH INCOME-TAX.

The income-tax has now been in operation thirty-six consecutive years. During its first eleven years the tax was limited to Great Britain, and produced \$276, 460, 000; in the ensuing twenty years the tax was limited to Great Britain, and produced \$276, 460, 000; in the ensuing twenty years the tax was levied en Irish incomes, and produced \$1,047, 300,000. The highest yield was in 1856 and 1857, when the rate was 16 pence a pound. The receipts, rate, and limitations in the last ten years are shown in this table:

receipts, rate, and limitations in the last ter

Pinanejai year.	Annual receipt.	ano:	Limitations.	
1868	£ 6, 194, 000 8, 618, 000 10, 044, 000 6, 350, 000 9, 054, 000 7, 500, 000 4, 506, 000 4, 100, 000 5, 820, 000 5, 820, 000	6d, in £ 5d, in £ 4d, in £ 6d. in £ 4d. in £ 2d. in £ 2d. in £ 2d. in £	abatement of £60 or incomes under £200.	

15, 345, 620

1876

1876

1876

The present prospect is that this year's wheat crop will be the largest California has yet produced. The acreage is 35 to 40 per cent greater than that of 1872, and the aggregate wheat crop will be 37, 500, 000 to 40, 000, 000 bushels. In case of foreign war the wheat export of California would bring it \$10,000,000, or \$10,000,000 more than its entireyised of precious metals in 1877.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

On April 8 the total length of the Sutro Tunnel was 19,365 feet, the progress for the week ending that day having been sixty-one feet. The temperature at the header was 1010. The average flow of water daily from the month of the tunnel was 1,285,000 gallous. The workers in the tunnel could hear blasts in the Savage mine. The Company's surveys show that the header on the 8th last, was still 686 feet from the point where the tunnel will intersect a north and south line drawn librough the Savage incline.

SILVER DOLLARS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Afta California states that there appears to be an understanding among bankers that the new deliars are not to be received on deposit, but will be taken only by special contract, the same as subsidiary silver is more taken. There seems to be array effort to break the market for subsidiary coin, and for this purpose a wider range was given yesterday to the quotations, evidentity to furnish more favorable margin for brokers to work og.

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

Gold and silver dollars were 100% 2101 in greenbacks.



NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, April 25.—Gold steady at 100%.

Carrying rates, 3%@1 and flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were quiet.

The stock market opened firm, but soon became weak, and prices yielded \(\frac{1}{2} \) under a fresh bear attack. A quick recovery of \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(1 \) ensued when the market was again hammered, and prices dropped back ¼ to 1¾. After midday a firm tone set in, and there was a general recovery of ¼ to ¾ under brisk purchases. The strength contined throughout the afternoon, and prices further advanced ¾ to ½, the latter Northwestern company. The principal activity was in Lake Shore. mon. The principal activity was in Lake Shore, Erie, Northwestern, St. Paul, Western Union, and Lackawanna. Transactions were 186,000 shares, of which 62, 100 were Lake Shore, 33, 900 North

of which 62, 100 were Lake Shore, 33, 900 North-western, 21, 600 St. Pauls, 18, 000 Erie, 18, 000 Western Union, and 12, 900 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Money market easy: 4½68, closing at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5%6. Customs receipts, 2336, 900. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$45,000. Clearings, \$13,000,000.

18	The Mark Town 1001/ short 100
e	Sterling-Long, 4861/4; short, 489.
	GOVERNMENTS.
k	Coupons, '81109% New 4148103
П.	Coupons, '85, new 104 New 4 per cents 100%
2.7	Coupons, '67 107 10-40s reg 105%
d	Coupons, '68109% Coupons105%
-	New 58
	STOCK S.
w	W. Union Tel 80% C C., C. & I 27% Quicksliver
	Onicksiiver 16 New Jersey Central 1514
-	Onicksilver ofd 30% Rock-Island
0	Pacific Mail 20% St. Paul 45% Mariposa Land 101 St. Paul pfd 73% Mariposa pfd 101% Wabash 16% 16
	Marinosa Land 101 St. Paul pfd 73%
	Mariooss pfd 101% Wabash
- 11	Adams Express 102 Ft. Wayne 90
	Wells-Fargo 8756 Terre Haute 6
9	American Express 4814 Terre Haute pfd 12
đ	United States Ex 49% Chicago & Alton 72%
_	N. V. C
8	Erie 121/8 Ohio & Mississippl 9
1	Frie nfd 26 D. L. & W 5476
	Harlem
	Michigan Central 69% Missouri Pacific 1%
8	Panama (ex div) 128 C. B. & O 10454
-	Union Pacific 70 Hannibal & St. Jo 1134
-	Lake Shore
8	Lake Shore
t	Cleve. & Pitts 744 U.P. land-grant ex. Int 10216
	Northwestern 524 U. P. Sinking Fund., 95
-	Wouthwestern pfd 7114

Virginia 6s, old 27

NEW ORLEANS.
NEW ORLEANS.
April 25.—Gold, 100%@100%.
Sight exchange on New York, % premium.
FOREIGN.
London, April 25—Consols, money, and account,
94 15-16.
United States bonds—65s, 104%; '67s, 108%;
10-40s, 107%; new 5s, 105%.
Eric, 12%; preferred, 26.
PARIS, April 25.—Reates, 109f 55c.

REAL ESTATE. .

The following instruments were filed for recor The San Francisco Chronicle attributes the extraordinary activity in raising ore from the bonanza mines to the probability that the mines are nearing the period of exhaustion. The large dividends of which so much is said show that Consolidated Virginia is \$39,000,000 nearer its last productive tom of ore now than it was three years ago. The two bonanza mines are how being worked to their utmost capacity. About 600 tons of ore a lay are being raised from each. In the last three years, 1,030,000 tons of ore have been taken out. At 13 cubic feet to the tom, an excavation has thus soen made or 13,390,000 cubic feet. That space is the equivalent of 100 feet in width by 650 feet in length, and 251 feet in hight. This excavation ass weakened the surface above, and the Chronicle selloves that it is a mere question of line, gas and water pipes are breaking or telecoping, and even real estate is changing location. The Chronicle believes that it is a mere question of time when it will be unsafe to work in Consolitated Virginia, and the bonanza firm are working and of it as rapidly as they can.

THE FALL RIVER DEFALCATIONS.

Boston financial circles have been deeply agitated or the revelations of freedom and by the Treasurers of the control of the paper of these manufactorial and the paper of thes Thursday, April 25: 1,100 Carroll av. n w cor or state (James B. Goodman 119, 60 George W. Gere) 10, 800 George W. Gere) 11, 10, 800 George W. Gere George W. Gere George Georg

The following were the latest quotations for

April delivery on the leading	articles for	twee.
past:	We'sday.	Thursd. V.
Mess pork	8 8.67%	8 8.7.
Lard	6.95	6.92
Shoulders, boxed		3.8739
Short ribs, boxed		4.87%
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat		1.1176
Corn		90%
Oata		5012
Rye		47
Barley	9140914	314@314
Live hogs		214665
Gold.		100.50
Consols		94 5-16
Sterling exchange		48614
The following were the rece	ipts and s	hipments
of the leading articles of produ		
ing the twenty-four hours en	ding at 7 c	'clock on
Thursday maming and for	the corn	agnonding

Section 1884	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	10, 394	10,366	6,592	11,01
Wheat, bu	50, 360	7,880	10,434	27,83
Corn, bu	158,640	113,786	164,044	191,85
Dats, bu	39,729	30,847	. 32,002	32, 85
Bye, bu	6,248	2,920	425	46, 43
Barley bu	5,618	1,200	2,407	4,02
Grass seed, ms.	68,540	123, 185	102,546	150.53
Plax seed. Ds.	114, 100	52, 340	2, 261	20,000
B. corn, Bs	24,000	40,000	712	60,00
C. meats, lbs	67,950	22,500	1, 356, 131	623, 97
Beef, tcs				15
Beef, brls			133	4
Pork, bris		211	901	35
Lard, 1bs	65, 980	20,500	535,046	197, 27
Tallow, lbs	87,023	57,444	32,865	190
Butter, Ibs	135, 277	66, 287	73, 398	132, 76
Dre'd hogs, No	26	20		
Live hogs, No.	14,623	17,097	5,641	3,44
Cattle, No	4,898	5,677	3,748	3,95
Sheep, No	293	1,529	198	75
Hides, Ibs	97,844	188,504	62,920	255, 40
Highwin's, bris		50	55	26
Wool, Ibs	37, 273	122,758	18,855	47, 35
Potatoes, bu	967	8,093	31	1,65
Coal, tons	3,286	2,852	375	37
Hay, tons	110	78		3
Lumber, m.ft.	4,973	1,771	1,788	2,02
Shingles, m	4,460		6,350	88
Salt. bris	170	640	4,850	2, 33
Poultry, hs	250			
Eggs. pkgs	584	985	214	510
Cheese, bxs	4,583	376	2,021	40
G'n annies bels	1.100	445	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	97

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 1,681 bu wheat, 2,140 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 5 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 8 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected, 31 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 32 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 1 soft spring, 37 cars No. 2 do, 7 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (122 wheat); 4 cars No. 1 corn, 38 cars high-mixed, 11 cars new do, 25 cars and 1, 200 bu new mixed, 166 cars No. 2 corn, 47 cars and 6, 300 bu rejected, 5 cars and 3, 300 bu no grade (296 corn); 10 cars No. 2 white oats, 23 cars No. 2 mixed, 2 cars rejected (35 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 5 cars No. 2 do; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 1 car No. 3 do, 3 cars feed. Total (469 cars), 197,000 bu. Inspected out; 5, 719 bu wheat, 71, 323 bu corn, 14, 606 bu oats, 9, 517 bu barley.

Parties in the grain trade were taken by surprise Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city

Inspected out: 5.719 bu wheat, 71.323 bu corn, 14.606 bu oats, 9.517 bu barley.

Parties in the grain trade were taken by surprise yesterday morning when informed that J. P. Reynolds. Esq., had been appointed Chief Grain Inspected on the save as an appears to so and erstanding among bankers that the new bilars are not to be received on deposit, but will taken only by special contract, the same as subdiary silver is now taken. There seems to be any fort to break the market for subsidiary coin, and it is purpose a wider range was given yesterday. The leading produce markets were rather less active yesterday, in the aggregate, and were comparatively steady, with a firm tone in most departments, and a slight advance in some directions. The weather was again bad, but with some indications, evidently to furnish more favorable marking for brokers to work on.

COIN AND GREENBACKS.

Gold and silver dollars were 100%@101 in resubscks.

Greenbacks were 20%@DD cents on the dollar in bin.

FORHIGN EXCHANGE.

The rates current in New York and Chicago were:

Siziv days.

evident.

Staple and fancy dry goods were in good demand, and were steadily held. Trade is not quite as brisk as during the previous week, but it is still better than is usually witnessed at the close of April, and the prevalent feeling is one of cheerfalness. Groceries were quoted fairly active and generally firm. Of all the articles in the list, success alone shound nositive weakness. They were 19@30c for choice to rancy Rio. The demand for domestic dried fruits was moderate, but in foreign varieties there was a very liberal movement at fairly-sustained prices. Fish continue in good request, and are steady. Nothing new was noted in connection with the butter and cheese markets. Both of these articles were dealt in very cautiously, owing to the strongly downward tendency of prices. Olls were in fair demand, and were steady at the prices current at the beginning of the week.
Paints and colors continue to move on a generous

scale, and remain steady. No changes transpired in connection with the bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. The lumber market was fairly active at un-changed prices. The recent storms have interfered with the filling of orders, hence a falling off in shipments as compared with the previous week; but the Western demand for dry lumber continues active, and the shipments will doubtless be up to the late standard with the return of pleasan weather. General cargoes were sold at the recen figures. Hardware and metals were in good de-mand and steady, fence-wire being firmer under a very good Western demand, which is increased to very good western demand, which is increased to some extent this spring by the higher price of lamber. The wool, broom-corn, and hide markets were quiet and easy. Seeds were quiet and un-changed. Hay was in better demand and firm, under small offerings. Eggs and poultry were salable at former prices. Lake freights were in fair demand, and a shade Lake freights were in fair demand, and a snade easier, on account of the arrival of several vessels the previous night, which increased the offerings of freight room. Rates were quoted steady at 3%c for corn and 3%c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for 90,000 bu wheat and 100,000

bu corn.

Through rates by lake and canal were steady. Through rates by lake and canal were steady.

To New York they were quoted at 9½c on wheat
and 8½c on corn; and 12@12½c and 11@11½c for
do via lake and rail. To Boston, 14½c and 13½c.

Rail freights were quoted steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and boxed meats to New

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. April 26. —Receipts—Flour, 10, 530 brls; wheat, 4,500 bu; corn. 11,700 bu; oats, 13,050 bu; cornmeal, 805 bkgs; rye, 2,250 bu; barley, 9,654 bu; pork, 257 pkgs; beef, 420 pkgs; cut meats, 2,156 pkgs; lard, 1, 490 pkgs; whisky, 664 brls. Exports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 3, 900 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 105,000 bu.

GOODS RECEIVED
at Chicago Customs April 25: L. H. Flersheim, 1 case of marine glasses; D. B. Fisk & Co., 1 case of mariey; F. W. Hague & Co., 50 brls of bottled stout; Field, Leiter & Co., 2 cases of dry-goods; the Wilson Packing Company, 329 boxes of tin-plate; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 372 sacks of salt; F. B. Bartholoma, 4 cases of furniture; B. P. & C. E. Baker, 115 sacks of salt; the Elgin National Watch Company, 1 case of watch jewels, etc. Collections, \$4,037.51.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet, and exhibited little change from the slightly reduced prices of the previous afternoon. Hogs were quoted 5c per 100 lbs. lower, and foreign advices tended downward, but holders here afternoon. Hogs were quited so per to hard the same foreign advices tended downward, but holders here were not anxions to sell at reduced quotations, and offered comparatively little. The shipments were larger than those of the previous day; but the weather was unfavorable for handling product.

MKSS PORK—Was tame and steady, with only a moderate demand, but light offerings; it closed the same with a manufacture afternoon. Salas were reported of 20 moderate demand, but light offerings: it closed the same as the previous afternoon. Sales were reported of 20 bris spot at \$8.75; 3.000 bris seller May at \$8.6568.67;5; 7,250 bris seller June at \$8.8068.85; and ,2.750 bris sel-ler July at \$8.92;698.97; Total, 12,520 bris. The market closed steady at \$8.67;468.70 for spot, \$8.67;4 seller April, \$8.67;4681er May, \$8.82;468.85 seller June, and \$8.97;469.00 seller July. Prime mess wasnominal at \$8.2568.50, and extra do

LAND—Was very quiet and steady at the latest prices of Wednesday, some operators questions.

at \$7.50@7.75.

LARD—Was very quiet and steady at the latest prices of Wednesday, some operators quoting the market a shade easier. Sales were reported of 750 tes seller May at \$6.075; 2.50 tes seller June at \$7.00 and 1, 250 tes seller May at \$6.075; 2.50 tes seller June at \$7.00 and 1, 250 tes seller June at \$7.00 and 50 tes seller June a

BREADSTUFFS.

LOUR—Was dull and unchanged. The demand was amost entirely local, and light at that, but stocks are not large, and holders were firm in their views in sympathy with wheat. Sales were reported of 650 bris spring, cutras, partly at \$4.30 and \$5.40; and 100 bris spring superfines on private terms. The market closed at the following as the nominal range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, \$5.00 and \$5.00; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.00 and \$5.00; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.00 and \$5.00; good to prime brands of winters, \$5.00 fair to good Minnesota springs, \$5.506.55; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$5.7566.25; patent springs, \$6.506 \$5.50; low grade, \$2.7566.00; rye, \$3.0063.25.

Brax—Was in good demand and firmer. Sales were 80 tons at \$11.50 per ton on track, \$11.50612.00 free

CS. 7214 for May, \$6.00 for July, and \$8.85 for June. Means were steady, with sales of 20,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.70, and 40,000 lbs long clear at \$4.65 cash. Wheat was rairly active and firmer. May sold at \$4.1164.1194, and closed at \$1.1194. June sold at \$1.1041.1094. and closed; at \$1.10661.1094. July was quoted at \$1.0394. Corn was firm at 419494194c for May, 419404194 for June, and 429464294c for July. Oats sold at 3095c for May, closing with sellers at that figure. Mess pork was firm at \$8,7028,72% for May, \$8,856 8.87% for June, \$8,97% 600 for July, and \$5,1062,15 for August. Sales; 1,000 bris at \$8,97% 00 for July and \$8,8028,87% for August. Lard was steady at \$6,97%67,00 for May, \$7,006 7,20% for June, and \$7,007,70% for July. Short ribs were easier, closing at \$4,07%64,70 seller May, \$4,7564,77% seller June, and \$8,8248,88 seller July.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was in light request and easy, under liberal offerings. Quotations: Strictly green hurl, 5% @dc: red-tipped do, 58554c; green brush that will work itself, 44655c; red-tipped do, 3%045c; crooked. 834c.
BUTTER—Good to fancy grades alone are in much demand, the lower grades being to a great extent neglected. All descriptions are weak and declining, and there is among holders a good deal of anxiety to real-

BUTTER—Good to fancy grades alone are in much demand, the lower grades being to a great extent neglected. All descriptions are weak and deciling, and there is simong holders a good deal of anxiety to realize. Quotations are as follows: Cholee to fancy creaming. Quotations are as follows: Cholee to fancy creaming. Quotations are as follows: Cholee to fancy creaming. Programmer, 25630c; good to choice dairy. 18622c; medium, 14636c; inferior to common, 7612c.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for a number of days past, and are frominally steady. A fair movement was witnessed at the annexed quotations: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 239c; Lewiston, 219c; Otter Creek, 1996; American, 19c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 18615c; gunnies, single, 14631c; double, 236234c.

CHEESE—There was no change in the position of the cheese markes. We quote trade quite which come, 1064109; for onew, 1064109; for a faith, 5667c; iow grades, 3965c.

COAL—Was again dull. Prices remain without quotable change, as follows: Lackawanna, large egg, 28.50; do ant and range, and small egg, 28.75; Piedmons, 27.50; Bossburg, 28.00; 650; Frie, 85.00; 550; Friedmons, 27.50; Bossburg, 28.00; 650; Frie, 85.00; 550; Friedmons, 27.50; Indiana block, 24.50.

BifGs—Were a shade drimer on account of smaller receipts. Sales were made at 75428c, the outside being the usual asking price.

FISH—There was no change in prices. In other respects also the market remains as previously detected, 25.00; mackersl. extra, per 46-brl, \$15.00 (618.5); No. 1 shore, 28.5069. To the 18.506 (618.5); No. 1 shore, 28.5069. To the 18.506 (618.5); No. 1 shore, 28.5069. To the 18.506 (618.5); No. 1 shore, 28.5069. To the condition of the market. There is an outside being the usual asking price.

FIRH—There was no change in prices. In other respects also the market remains as previously detected to the superior of the prices of

moh, 20,000; 2

green shoulders, 354-354c for shoulders 546-354c for short clears, 73-85-36-36 for former shoulders 546-354c for short clears, 73-85-36-36 for former shoulders 546-354c for short clears, 73-85-36-36 for former shoulders 546-354c for short clears, 73-85-36-36 for mess; and 74-36-36 for cutry, and 76-75-36 for mess; and 74-36-36 for cutry, and 76-75-36 for cutry, and 76-75-36 for mess; and 74-36-36 for cutry, and 76-75-36 for mess; and 74-36-36 for mess; an

ton, and 10 tons fine at \$22.00 free on board car.

Scrimminstone-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$15.25
per ton on track.

Cons. Mark—Cogres was mominal at \$14.50 per ton

Wilf.AT—Was less active, at almost precisely the same
range of prices as the previous day, but advanced ide.

The British markets were quoted steady, with nruness
in cargoos. and New York was firm, while our receipts
were larger but really light, only 12 carlosia being inreceipts of the property of the property of the property of the prices are the previous day, but advanced ide.

The British markets were quoted steady, with nruness
in cargoos. and New York was firm, while no receipts
of a reassuring character to holders, and a continued good
demand for shinmest absorbed all the offerings of stock
especially as the weater was stormy, out
clearer stee brought, out sellers more numer
capecially as the weater was stormy, out
clearer stee brought, out sellers more numer
vance in consolis. Seller May copened at \$1.108.118.

Soil at \$1.14, declined to \$1.100, and improved to
at 1006. Collers and scools, Seller May copened at \$1.108.118.

Soil at \$1.15, 100, Seller but sould at \$1.008.

No. 1 sering at \$1.15, 27, 400 to No. 2 st \$1.116, 1.108.

Winter Winter—Sale was made of 1 car-load, in
Haan Winter—Sale was made of 1 car-load, in
Haan Winter—Sale was made of 1 car-load, in
Haan Winter—Sale was seller of the seller but should be a seller b

4.35@4.65

poor to prime light; at \$8. 2068. 35 for poor to good heavy and medium weight packing hogs; and at \$8. 40 63. 50 for heavy shipping grades. Skips and inferior mixed sold at \$2.50083.00.

No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Price. No. At. Price. 30. 378 \$3..00 44. 180 3.35 58. 181 3.30 21. 227 8.45 72. 180 3.35 58. 181 3.30 58. 181 3.30 58. 181 3.30 58. 181 3.30 58. 181 3.30 58. 185 3.40 58. 180 3.85 22. 221 3.30 59. 25. 255 3.40 60. 253 3.35 70. 298 3.30 20. 213 3.40 38. 179 3.35 31. 241 3.90 20. 213 3.40 38. 179 3.35 31. 241 3.95 50. 354 3.40 67. 187 3.35 87. 244 3.25 60. 264 3.40 51. 213 3.35 46. 225 3.25 57 184 3.35 65. 291 3.30 36. 296 3.35 57. 184 3.35 57. 277 3.90 27. 222 3.20 38. 57 184 3.35 45. 272 3.30 100. 299 3.25 57 184 3.35 45. 272 3.30 100. 299 3.25 54. 220 3.85 57. 277 3.90 27. 222 3.20 68. 176 3.35 84. 183 3.90 123. 188 3.20 68. 176 3.35 84. 183 3.90 123. 188 3.20 69. 296 3.51 222 3.20 69. 174 3.85 39. 224 3.30 100. 233 3.25 133. 188 3.35 42. 233 3.90 40. 233 3.25 40. 233 3.57 1. 223 3.90 40. 233 3.25 40. 233 3.57 1. 223 3.90 40. 233 3.25 40. 234 3.55 57. 277 3.90 27. 222 3.30 138. 188 3.35 42. 233 8.90 48. 294 3.25 59. 296 3.35 27. 272 3.30 40. 233 3.25 40. 234 3.55 57. 277 3.90 123. 188 3.35 40. 235 3.50 38. 244 3.25 3.50 67. 174 3.35 64. 240 3.50 107. 231 3.25 133. 188 3.35 42. 233 8.90 48. 234 3.55 67. 174 3.35 64. 240 3.50 107. 231 3.25 138 28. 228 3.35 54. 238 3.90 3.30 134 . 141 3.05 67. 174 3.35 64. 240 3.50 29. 290 3.25 3.50 3.00 48. 232 3.50 3.00 48.

©3.46; receipts, 5,145.
SHEEF-Dull and unchanged; extra heavy shipping,
\$4.90@5.40; good to choice, \$4.40@4.80; common to
tair, \$3.00@4.25; receipts, 305. rair, \$3.0064.25; receipts, 305.

EAST LIBERTY.

EA

days, against 13,500 same time last week: no sales of live weights.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. April 25. —Hous—Steady, with a good demand; common, \$2,7569.3.25; light. \$3,3063.45; packing, \$3,3568.30; butchers', \$3,5003.60; receipts, 3,200; shipments, 1,593.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was quiet. The offerings were larger, and a few sales were made at the old prices. Ludington piece stuff, green, sold at \$9.00, and Pentwater do at \$8.75. Common boards were cuncled at \$9.500 [1.50, and medium at \$11.00@12.00. Lath were quiet at \$1.37%, and shingles at \$2.10 @2.25. The rains are bringing out the logs, and some of the dealers look for larger receipts soon and an easier market.

Sales include the following: Cargo schr Trader, from Pentwater, 10,000 ft dry piece stuff at \$19.00, and

Sales include the following: Cargo schr Trader, from Pentwater, 10,000 ft dry plece stuff at \$10,00, and \$5,000 ft green do at \$8.75, barree M. Groh, from Ludington, 143,000 ft plece stuff at \$9,00.

The yard trade continues active, though the shipments have failen off in consequence of the wat weather. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 14 and 2 inch. \$8,00.

First and second clear, 14 and 2 inch. \$9,00630,00

First and clear dressed siding. 16,59617.00

First common dressed siding. 16,59617.00

First common dressed siding. 14,50615.00

Fiooring, first common, dressed. 22,00623,00

Fiooring, second common, dressed. 22,00623,00

Fiooring, second common, dressed. 27,00623,00

Fiooring, second common, dressed. 27,00623,00

Fiooring, second common, dressed. 27,00633,00

Box boards, A. 13 inches and upwards 32,00633,00

Box boards, B. 13 inches and upwards 32,00633,00

Box boards, 10 to 12 inch. 20,00633,00

B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. 20,00633,00

B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. 20,00633,00

Fencing, 19 and 20 ft. 13,00613,00

Fencing, 19 and 20 ft. 12,50613,00

Fencing, 12 and 14 ft. 12,506313,00

Fencing, 12 and 14 ft. 12,506313,00

Fencing, 12 and 14 ft. 12,506313,00

Cull boards. 11,500

Dimension stuff. 11,50612,50

BY TELEGRAPH.

The following were received by the Chicago Board

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
Liverpool, April 25.—Mess pork—Prime Eastern, 58s; Western. 48s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 28s; short ribs, 28s; long clear, 28s 6d; short clear, 27s 6d; shoulders, 22s 6d; hams, 38s. Lard, 36s 9d. Prime mess beef, 80s; India mess beef, 80s; extra India mess beef, 80s; cheese, 63s. Tailow, 39s.
Lowdon, April 24.—Liverpool—Wheat steady; corn strong. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quieter; corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.
Liverpool., April 25—11 a. m.—Flour, No. 1, 26s 3d; No. 2, 25s 6d.
Graus—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s 5d; No. 2, 11s 2d; club. No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 11s 5d.
Corii—New, No. 1, 26s 3d; No. 2, 26s; old No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 27s 3d.
Provisions—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard. 36s 6d.
Liverpool., April 25—Latest—Cotton — Steader; 51s-16663-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,000.
Breadstuffs—California white wheat, 11s 2d9
11s 6d; do club, 11s 2d6/23 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 3s 9d6310s 8d; do winter, 11s6/11s 6d.
Flour—Western canal, 25s 6d/263 3d; new do, 23s6

11s éd; do club, 11s 5d@12s 3d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 9s 9d@10s 8d; do winter, 11s@11s 6d. Flour-Western canal, 25s 6d@29s 3d; new do, 23s@ 28s 3d. Corn-Western mixed, 27s 3d@27s 9d. Oats-American, 3s 2d. Barley-American, 2s 8d. Pras-Canadian, 38s 6d. Clover Sero-American, 40a42s. Provisions-Mess pork, 47s 6d. Prime mess beef, 80s. Lard-American, 38s 6d. Bacon-Long clear, 26s 6d; short do, 27s 6d. Bacon-Long clear, 2cs 6d; short do, 27s 6d. Cherse-Fine American, 69s, Tallow-Fine American, 59s, Spirits Primoleum-Beined, 9s 9d. Linser Oil-28s 9d. LINSEED OIL—26s 8d. RESIN—Common, 5s 3d; pale, 12s. SPIRITS of TURENTINE—23s 6d. LONDON, APRIL 25.—SPIRITS OF PETBOLEUM—7s 6d

ANTWERP, April 25. -PETROLEUM-260 6d. AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

New York. April 25.—Grain—Spring wheat for prompt delivery continued scarce and wanted chiefly for shifment, leading to a farther improvement of ½c per bu; offerings for May arrival more liberal, and prices raied weaker, in instances showing a declipe of ½c per bu; winter wheat moderately dealt in at full previous figures; for prompt delivery sales of 305,000 bu; 45,000 bu ungraded red Western in store at \$1.341. 60,000 bu No. 2 Milwankee spring at \$1.2061.29½ here, and \$1.29 to srrive in May; \$5,000 bu do seller May at \$1.25\cdots 1.29; 34,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, first six days in May, at \$1.25. Corn quiet, the extreme scarcity of desirable lots impeding operations; for prompt delivery prices varied little; damand not urgent;

July at \$7.35; refined in light demand; to the next quoted at \$7.55@7.65.

Tallow—More active, with prime to choice city quoted on a basis of \$7.25@7.31%.

SUGAR—Raw freely offered, and quoted easy at 716@76c for fair to good refining on a moderately active market; refined as last quoted.

Whisky—Very dull and quoted at \$1.06%@1.07 cash and regular.

WHISKY—Very dull and quoted at \$1.06\cdot 0.7 cash and regular.

FREGURYS—Active demand prevailed for tonnage suited to grain trade and for May loading at about previous rates; in berth freights rates on grain quoted somewhat firmer on a restricted movement; for Liverpool engagements by steam included 7,000 bu grain at 7d per bu, \$7.00 pkgs bacon and lard, part through freight, at 27s 61@50s. From the West, through freight contracts made at the West for 35,000 to 40,000 bu grain on private terms, quoted at 7\(\frac{1}{2}\)d for grain.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK. April 25.—COTTON—Quiet at 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)g field (5\)e; futures barely steady; April, 10.00\text{along 30}; May, 10.95 (21.0,90; June, 11.05c; July, 11.11\(\text{eli}\)1.12c; August, 11.14\(\text{eli}\)1.5c; Sebtember, 10.81c; October, 10.61\(\text{eli}\)1.03c; January. 10.58\(\text{eli}\)1.05c; February, 10.80\(\text{eli}\)1.07c.

Flour—Market dull; receipts, 11.000 bris; No. 2.

796c. Molasse quiet and unchanged.
PETROLEUM—Quiet: crude, 616c; refined, 11c.
TALLOW—Steady and unchanged.
RESIN—Strained quiet and unchanged.
SPIRITS OF TURFRYINZ—Quiet and unchanged.
SPIRITS OF TURFRYINZ—Quiet and unchanged.
FORM—IN THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO

WHISKY-MARKET GUILT \$1.00\(\) \ 21.07.

NEW ORLEANS, April 25. -FLOUR-Market Gull: sn-perfine. \$3.50; XX. \$4.25\(\) 4.50; XXX, \$4.75\(\) 5.25; ligh grades, \$5.50\(\) 6.25, light grades, \$5.50\(\) 6.25, ligh grades, \$5.50\(\) 6.25, ligh grades, \$5.50\(\) 6.25, light grades, \$5.50\(\ HAY—Quiet but firm; prime, \$13.00814.50; cnoice, \$15.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at \$9.50. Lard quiet but steady; tierce, \$66756c; kegz, \$7468c. Ruikmeats firm; shoulders, loose, \$38c; packed, 4c; clear rib, \$5c; clear, 5c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 45c; clear rib, 55c; clear, 6c. Hams quiet; sugar-cured, \$70.000 prime, 144-175c in gold.
WHISLY—Quiet but steady; rectified, \$1.0841.06.
GROUNTIES—Coffee in good demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 144-175c in gold. Sugar quiet; common to good common, \$56c64c; fair to fully fair, \$64.000; common to good common, \$56c64c; fair to fully fair, \$64.000; common to good common, \$56c64c; fair to fully fair, \$64.000; cm. \$65.000; cm. \$6

ST. LOUIS. April 25.—FLOUE—Quiet and unchanged: ST. Louis, April 23.—Flours—Quiet and unchanged; little doing.

Galix—Wheat higher: No. 3 red fall, \$1.14\square, 1.4\square, wheat higher: No. 3 red fall, \$1.14\square, 1.4\square, and 1.1\square, and 1.1\

ed, 81.24; rejected Wabash, 81.03. Corn dull; high nived, 44%c; No. 2 spot. 44c; May, 44%c; rejected, 2%c; damaged, 87c. Oats dull and nominal. CLOVES SERD—Chote held at \$4.03.

RECHIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 41,-00 bu; cats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 27,000.

TOLEDO, April 25—4 p. m.—Grain—Closed with temand light but holders firm; No. 2 red winter, spot, 1, 25; May, \$1,25%; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.24.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer; Pennsylvania co. \$1.34@1.35; No. 2 winter red Western spot and April,

GRAIN-Wheat-western firmer; Fennsylvans, C. 1.346.1.35; No. 2 winter red Western spot and April, \$1.341, May. \$1.31961.318. Corn-Western kelniker; Western mixed, spot and April, \$262296; May. \$246 65286; June, \$33965386. Oats firm and higher; Western white, \$46856; do mixed, \$26358; Fennsylvania, \$36356. Eve quiet and Ateady at 622656. Provisions—Dull; fair jobbing demand only. BUTTER-Dull and weak; choice Western roll, 1520; do packed, 20622c.
PENTOLEUN-Dull; nominal; refined, 10%6. Coffee—Dull and nominally unchanged.
WHISKY-Dull at \$1.0061.009.
HROSHIPTS-Flour, 2 400 bris; wheat, \$2,000 bu; corn, 82,000 bu; oats, \$,000 bu; eorn, 100,000 bu; FREIGHTS-TO Liverbool quiet; cotton per steamer, \$-324; four, 29 bd; grain, 854.
CHOUNAST, O., April 25.—Cornon-Stronger; in improved demand, at Guotably lower.
GRAIN-Wheat in good demand, and prices a shade higher; red, \$1,1261.19. Corn in fair demand, but at 60691c. Barley dull and nominal.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm at \$9.00. Lard quiet but firm; steam, \$7.00; kettle, \$7.2567.75. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders held at \$36.256; short rib, \$4.70 cash; \$4.75 buyer April; short clear, \$5.00. Baccu, quiet but steady at \$4.25. \$5.4065.50. and \$5.75.
WHISKY-Steady and unchanged.
LIMBER OIL—In fair demand; do Gefte.
LIMBER OIL—In fair demand at 60661c.
HILLWAIKES.
MILWAUKEE, April 25.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat issuedy; opened 46 higher, and closured demand. MILWAUKES.
MILWAUKEE, April 35.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat issuedy; opened 46 higher, and closured demand. MILWAUKES.
MILWAUKER, April 35.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat issuedy; opened 46 higher, and closured demand.

Milwauker, April 25.—Flour.—Quiet and unchanged.
Grain.—Wheat steady: opened 4c higher, and closed steady: No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.184; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.174; No. 2 do, \$1.124; April, \$1.124; May, \$1.124; June, \$1.114641.114; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.034. Corn firmer; No. 2 41c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 25%c. Kys etsedy; No. 1, 50%c. Barley quiet and easier; No. 2 spring, 57%c; May, 580.
Phovisions—Quiet but unchanged. Mess pork, \$8.75. Prime steam lard, \$6.36 cash.
Fartentrs—Easier: wheat to Buffaio 3%c.
RECRIVES—Flour, 8.500 bris: wheat, \$2.000 bu.
Shiffments—Flour, 8.500 bris: wheat, \$2.000 bu.
LOUISVILLE, April 25.—Corron—Quiet; 10c.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Grain—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Outs—Market easier; white, \$1c; mixed, \$0c. Rye steady at Outs—Market easier; white, \$1c; mixed, \$0c. Rye steady at Outs—Sarket easier; white, \$1c; mixed, \$0c. clear flo, \$45654c; Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4c; clear flo, \$56654c; hams, sugar-cured, 73660c.
Whisky—Steady at \$1.02.

INDIANAPOLIS.

clear rib, 5%6556; hams, sugar-cured, 75650c.

Whisky—Steady at \$1.02.

Indianapolis, April 25.—Hoos—Steady; \$3.25@3.30; receipts, 21.00; shipments, 475.

Britanapolis, April 25.—Hoos—Steady; \$3.25@3.30; receipts, 21.00; shipments, 475.

Britanapolis, April 25.—Hoos—Steady; \$3.25@3.30; receipts, 21.00; shipments, 475.

Britanapolis, 21.00; shipments, 475.

Provisions—Quiet; shoulders, 35c; clear rib, \$4.85. Lard, \$7.00. Hams, \$6.0067.50.

Buffalo, April 25.—Grainapolis, clear rib, \$4.85. Lard, \$7.00 hams, \$6.0067.50.

Buffalo, Duyralo, April 25.—Grainapolis, cutations of all grades nominal. Corn dull: saking, 475c for new No. 2. Oats duil and firm; sales of 500 bu No. 2. Chicago at 325c. Rye neglected. Barley—Some lots purchased; particulars not made public.

Canal Frakishts—Strong: tending upward; wheat, \$5.00 carls.

Philadelphia, April 25.—Business on 'Change suspended on account of the Fresident's visit.

Phovisions—Unchanged.

Wattsky—Wester, \$1.066.

Reckipts—Wheat, \$1.000.

Problia, April 25.—Grainapol.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 186,000 bu; oats, 46,000 bu.

PROBLA.

PROBLA.

PROBLA.

PROBLA.

April 25.—Grain—Corn firm and higher; high mixed, 386334/c; No. 2, 3754638/c; rojected, 306 30/c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 2774628/c; Rye—No sales; 59e bid for No. 2.

BIGBRUINSE—FIRM: sales of 200 bris at \$1.024.

DETROIT, April 25.—FLOUS—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; extra, \$1.3361.334/; No. 1 white, \$1.20461.50 amber, \$1.26.

BOSTON, April 25.—FLOUS—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 53657c. Oats—Market dull; extra white, 3942c.

OSWEGO, April 25.—GRAIN—Wheat steady and unchanged.

Corn dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND. O., April 25.—PETROLEUM—Market steady and quiet; standard white, 110 test, 9\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

PITTSBURG. April 25.—PETROLEUM—Crude. \$1,52\(\frac{1}{2}\)s.

THE STANDARY APRIL 25.—PETROLEUM—The market opened excited with an upward tendency; first sales at \$1.31\(\frac{1}{2}\)s. steadily advancing to \$1.40\), at which price it closed firm; shipments, \$3,493\(\frac{1}{2}\); average, \$25,490\(\frac{1}{2}\); transactions, \$48,000 bris.

DRY GOODS.

WILMINGTON, April 25. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-

NEW OBLEANS, April 25.—COTTON—Firm; sales 2,700 bales; ordinary 474c; good ordinary, 54c; low midding, 04c; good midding, 11c; receipta, net, 401; gross, 1,337; exports to Great Britain, 8,000; to the Continent, 6,546; constwise, 3,090; stock, 161,-418.

MOBILE, April 25.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 10s, sales, 600; exports, coastwise, 1,228.
CHARLESTON, April 25.—COTTON—Dull and nominal, middling, 10%610%c; net receipts, 63 bales; sales, 10s, 8AVANNAH, April 25.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 9%c; net receipts, 95 bales, 8ales, 400; exports coastwise, 489.

CURBENT OPINION

Other Nautical Mishaps, In It is pretty safe to say that bottom has now been touched; and that Mr. Hayes, from this time forth, will continue to gain ground with the politicians, as well as the people.—Norwich (OL) Bulletin (Rep.).

There is a strong difference between Sen-ator Blaine and Senator Conkling. The latter is always preparing a speech which he never dalivers, while the former is always delivering a speech which he never prepares.—Philadelphia Times (Ind.)

Bishop McCoskry's card is addressed to Bishop McCoskry's card is addressed to the Associated Press, and is entitled to attention. We presume the Associated Press, and the Associated Public, would not instantly send to the gallows a newsboy in Detroit against whom some helinous scandal might be published in the Chicaro Times. And of such a source is this scandal, against which it seems impossible at ones to plant a denial. The Chicago Times is a Constant endence that "Satan finds some mischief still;" and the industry of the Times would show that it in not done by talle hands. It has been associated that Mr. Wilbur F. Storey sails for Europe to-day, The Cnicago Times will contain its own amouncement that the Satante genius remains in charge.—

Springfield (Ill.) Journal (Rep.).

The country accepted the Electoral Com-

The country accepted the Electoral Com-

It is said that the purest and best copper in the world is to be found in this country—on Lake Superior. The product of these mines u mainly sent abroad. In 1876 we experted 14.304,000 pounds of ingot copper, and in 1877, 13,461,000 pounds,—the export being to Great large and Germany. Ingot copper, copper, and in 1877, 1934, 1935, 193 13, 461,000 pounds,—the export being to Great Britain, France, and Germany. Ingot copper is the raw material for copper manufacturers, and the shipment of these large amounts shows that our mines are supplying foreign manufacturers with the material for their business. It is stated that American ingot copper can be bought two to three cents a pound cheaper in Europe than here. The reason for this is to be found in the high starift three to five cents, we impose on foreign copper, for the protection of the owners of the Lake Superior mines. This gives them a monopoly of the home market. to five cents, we impose on foreign copper, for the protection of the owners of the Lake Superior mines. This gives them a monopoly of the home market, by prohibiting the importation of foreign copper; but, at the same time, it makes it vitually impossible for copper manufactures to thris here, with such costly material. The consequence is that the product of the Lake Superior mines has to be sent abroad, where it is sold at two or have cents a pound below the New York market price. If the cartridge manufacturers of Connecticut were permitted to buy American copper in England and reimport it free of duty, they would get it cheaps than they buy it at home. But the Tarif law prohibits American products to be reimported free of duty, except in the unbroken, original packages in which they were shipped abroad; and so the exporters of American copper invariably make its condition of their sales that the packages in which it is shipped shall be destroyed. American copper, sewing-machines, and salt, all protected from foreign competition by high taxes, are sold at lower prices abroad than to our own people at home, and this is the system of protection that is supposed to be developing American industries.—S. Louiz Republican (Dem.).

It is safe to say that, during the past week.

It is safe to say that, during the past week, the [Chicago] Times has inflicted a more serious injury upon public morals than it will be able to compensate for if it should live a hundred years and devote the remnant of its life to "good works,"—which is not probable. It has ministered a thousand others like him, would be able to in-flict the injury apon seciety that his self-appointed censor has done. Whether its charges be true or false, the injury to society has been the same, and cannot be counterbalanced by anything in its power to do. But, if false,—and there is nothing

to disprove such a presumption,—it has been guilty of all art of meanness an infamy in assailing an old,—deble, and diseased man, that is utterly unapproachable. It is difficult to speak of the offense to deceny, morality, and order of which the Times has been guilty under any possible circumstances of the case, without giving offense to the taste of every decent man and woman in the land. And yet be condemnation of this crime against society—for such it is—is due from every journal which has any regard for its own character or for the respect of its decent readers. It is a duty which every individual owes who has any regard for himself, the purity and welfare of his family, or the safety of society, to put upon such exhibitions of a leprous and putrescent journalism the seal of his condemnation and indignant rebuke.—Springfield (Id.) Journal.

About the time the Electoral Commission About the time the Electoral Commission

nation and indignant rebuke.—Springfield (iii.)

Journal.

About the time the Electoral Commission began its work, it came to Mr. Wattersen, no matter how, that Mr. Conkiling had made up his mind to see justice done; that he would submit to no unfair proceeding; and that, if need be, he was prepared to lead a Republican revolt against the Radical conspirators on the floor of the Senate. A revelation so unexpected, yet so gratifying, presented Mr. Conkling to Mr. Watterson in a new, and, it must be owned, a most attractive aspect. Mr. Watterson felt that Mr. Conkling ought to be given encouragement and countenance in his good intentions; and this was the motive and the cus for his offer to meet him half-way,—an offer which Mr. Conkling accepted, putting himself, as he says, to the trouble to come over to the House, where an introduction and "a few commonplace" words were had, Mr. Watterson was afterward given bunderstand that the reason why a delightful sequalntanceship, so happily begun, should not tipen into a tender friendship, grew out of politic considerations. The Senator thought—and very discrectly—that, if he wes to carry on his scheme of disinterested patriotism, too sudden an intimacy with Southern Democrats was not desirable; and thus, seeing that he failed in the last moment, a most touching spectacle of the communion of the lion and the lamb was defeated by a premature and needless excess of caution on the lion's part.—Let us see how the matter stands. According to Mr. Conkling, Mr. Hayes was brought into the Fresidential office by intrigues to which Mr. Conkling was superior; but, notwithstanding both his convictions and his knowledge on the subject, he stood tamely by—patriot and statesman flash he s—and saw the crime perfected without attaring a word. That is what Mr. Conkling ara, and that far he is right. There was a consultary to cheat Mr. Tolden out of the place to which Mr. Conkling had it in his nower to defeat this. What positive engagements he entered into we know not; but we do know, so

Dr. JAMES,

MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Park, New York, and Los others for the CAYLUS perior to all diadection of CAYLUS perior to all cent or of the CAYLUS perior to

MARINE N

Additional Particular masting of the Halstead

to Vessel Property, of Life. Lake Freights, Ms ance Matters, a

Items. NAUTICAL MI The schr D. R. Holt lost be Nothing was heard at this

condition of the tag Levi The scow Sandy Morrison near Racine, last week, was

parently sustained no damagedent.

Detroit Free Press yesterds of the takes who were caused. wind which set in another during the evening, and at rather than diminished in st hour no reports of any impleen received. That none of the control of the c bour received. That none of improbable if not impossible arrived from Amherstburg la arrived from Amherstburg la that a schooner, name un ashare a short distance below a squall. The stmr Lake B out with a schooner, was d same time, but afterwards without sustaining any injure. same time, but afterwards without sustaining any injury The Post and Tribune of ythe new sturr City of Detroit wd dock with such force as to injury the early suring the principally, at this power of the post of

disabled Tuesday last in a he foremast and maintopmast am. Halstead thinks it will for repair the damage. He has vessel, which had an heavy accident surprised him greatly, and himself had sent her out and believed she was roady fo She had on wheat from Miland, as her Master says nothir is thought it is not injustify the same of the same indicates that the Halstead was the Captain of the propeller prop Fountain City arrived uvening and reported that whe of Long Point, Lake Eric, at Lorday morning, she saw a the of Long Point, Lake save at terday morning, she saw at with her foremost and main was lying at anchor, but with She was about four miles off and the Fountain City did not was quite caim. Her name

LAKE FREI Grain freights were in mod day at 3½@3½c for corn to Bi to Port Colborne. Lake and to ed at 9½c wheat, and 8½c Lake and rail rates at 11@11½ wheat to do. Charters we City of Manitowoc, 8. V. R. Watson, corn at 39 Schr G. King, wheat throu Cooper, erroneously reporte for corn to Collingwood, goe

At Toledo Wednesday 1% the transportation of a cargo borne.

The report that the steam consorts got \$1.25 per 1.0 lumber from Bay City to this were chartered at \$1.50, a destruction by fire of the take, the rate was made at \$2 when other lumber was see The schr Ogarlis got \$1.50 fs (Chicago.

The schr A. Rust was chibring lumber from Bacanaba i per m. The Luff was taken dry lumber from Duncan City per m.

THE RIVER AND H
PRIATIC
The following are the ame
the River and Harbor bill for

last night in tow of prop N. her mainmast, foremast, I th a hurricane Tuesday, w nh a hurricane Tuesday, we west of Long Point. She which is not badly wet. To the extent of \$2,000.
Cleared—Props Canisteo, Bay, Lowell, Toledo; Russ cago; India, Duluth; barks light, 1,000. tons of coal; tons of coal; Champlon, C. C. J. Luff, Z. Chandler, and cago; J. H. Mead and Gram Belle, 300 bris salt, Toledo berges R. Stewart, Bay (Inaw.

Props St. Pani, J. Bertsch Up-Props Fountain City consort, Swallow and cons consort, Swallow and conseconsort; sehrs M. W. Paige March, L. H. Foster, N. Feterson, Ellen Sory, Mar Wind—Southeast, fresh. Weather—Cloudy. Pour Hubox, Mich., A Prop Mayhawer, with Starucca, Wissanickon, Ma Consort; sehrs Ann Maria, Down—Prop Tempest, & H. B. Tuttle and consort, Wind—Southeast, gentle

All is serene with the a Express is correct, there Buffalo, as will be seen from the learn from a private companies are again cutting desirous of procuring hull if ably compare with the pression of a transfer of the learn fromed that offers are buffly per cent on "A" vesse not be unsafe to say that ma at par.

IT OPINION.

to say that bottom has ad that Mr. Hayes, from this mue to gain ground with the the people. —Norwich (Ct.)

's card is addressed to

ented the Electoral Comresults arrived at by the

. The co

morals than it will be able to should live a hundred years mant of its life to "good

a presumption,—it has all to feed to meanness and an an oid, feedle, and a utterly unsuppreachable. It of the offense to decency, of which the Times has been consible circumstances of the offense to the taste of every ann in the land, And yet the feedle of the crime against society—for mevery journal which has any maracter or for the respect of it is a duty which every indiany regard for himself, the his family, or the safety of such exhibitions of a leprous aliem the seal of his condempt rebuke.—Springfield (III.)

he Electoral Commission me to Mr. Waiterson, no mat-onking had made up his mind that he would submit to no and that, if need be, he was

sepublican revoit against the m on the floor of the Senate. The content of the Senate received was tractive aspect. In the content of the con

DISPENSARY.

YLUS'

CAPSULES

Lake Freights, Marine Insurance Matters, and Minor Items.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS. The schr D. R. Holt lost her jibboom yesterday

othing was heard at this port yesterday of the dition of the tog Leviathau and steamship

The scow Sandy Morrison, which ran ashore near Racine, last week, was pulled off without

The schr Helvetia, laden with wheat, and recently caucht in the gale on Lake Michigan, damaged 2150 but of her cargo by springing a leak. The ferry-tug Eagle still remains on the rocks on the Canada side of the river, opposite Buffalo. It has been found necessary to release her by the aid of lighters and chains. The job will be an expensive one. While trying to make the Michigan Central wharf late Thesday night at Detroit the schr Surprise the Thesday night at Detroit the schr Surprise theorem and the projection, stove a hole through her plank on the port quarter, about two feet below the loaded water line. A new plank will make the injury

good.

A private dispatch was received at Detroit
A private dispatch was received at Detroit
Wednesday afternoon stating that the tug Prince
Alfred succeeded in getting the schr Sunrise attool
has forenoon, and that the grain lightered from
the schooner would be returned to her hold and
that she would proceed on to Buffalo, having apmarently sustained no damage from her recent acci-

the schooner would be returned to her note and that she would proceed on to Buffalo, having apparently sustained no damage from her recent accident.

Detroit Free Frees yesterday: "The navigators of the lakes who were caught outside last night had a rough time of it. The strong southwest wind which set in shortly after noon continued during the evening, and at midnight had gained rather than diminished in strength. Up to that hour no reports of any important disasters had been received. That none occurred would seem improbable if not impossible. A gentleman who arrived from Amherstburg late last night stated that a schooner, name unknown, was driven ashore a short distance below that place during a squall. The stmr Lake Breeze, which started out with a schooner, was driven ashore at the same time, but afterwards worked her way off without sustaining any injury."

The Post and Tribune of yesterday reports that the new stame City of Detroit was blown against the dock with such force as to injure one of her wheels.

The schr Halstead, reported in yesterday's Transum as having been dismasted on Lake Erie, is owned, principally, at this port by H. S. Halstead, her Master, Capt. Heith, having an interest in her. The former gentleman received a dispatch from the latter confirming the report, and stating that the vessel had been towed into Buffalo Wednesday night by the steam-barge N. K. Fairbank, She was disabled Tuesday last in a hail squall, losing her foremast and maintopmast and some of her canvas. Mr. Halstead thinks it will require about \$1,500 to repair the damage. He has no insurance on the resei, which had an heavy extra fit out, and the accident surprised him greatly, because Capt. Keith and himself had sent her out in such good shape, and believed she was ready for the worst weather. She had on wheat from Milwalkee for Buffalo, and, as her Master says nothing about the cargo, it is thought it is not injured. The Halstead will be repaired at Buffalo. The following, from the Betroit Fost and Tribune of yoster

Grain freights were in moderate demand yester-day at 3½@3½c for corn to Buffalo, and 3½c for do to Port Colborne. Lake and canal rates were quoted at 9½c wheat, and 8½c corn to New York. Lake and rail rates at 11@11½c corn, and 12@12½c wheat to do. Charters were reported for 90,000 bu wheat and 100,000 bu corn. To Port Colborne: Schr City of Manitowoc. corn at 3½c. To Ruffalo. wheat and 100,000 bit corn. To Fort Colborne: Schr City of Manitowoc, corn at 3½c. To Buffalo: Prop Blanchard, corn; prop —, wheat; schr G. L. Young, wheat, and F. Nell, corn, through; schr S. V. R. Watson, corn at 3½c. To Collingwood: Schr G. King, wheat through. The schr C. G. Cooper, erroneously reported yesterday morning for corn to Collingwood, goes to Port Colborne at 3½c. At Toledo Wednesday 1%c per bu was paid for the transportation of a cargo of corn to Port Col-The report that the steam-barge Davidson and consorts got \$1.25 per 1,000 feet for cargoes of lumber from Bay City to this port is an error; they were chartered at \$1.50, and, because of the destruction by fire of the lumber they were to take, the rate was made at \$1.37½ per 1,000 feet, when other lumber was secured for the vessels. The selv Ogarita got \$1.50 from the same port to Chicago.

hicago.
The schr A. Rust was chartered yesterday to fing lumber from Escanaba to Chicago at \$1.40 tm. The Luff was taken for 300,000 feet of the lumber from Duncan City to this port at \$1. Ar Detroit Wednesday: Steam-barge D. R. Van Allen, deals, Green Bay to Quebec, two trips, \$7 per m.; schr Hungarian, lumber at going rates for the season. She will be towed by the steam-barge Burlington.

At Cleveland coal freights are dull, as there is very little offering, and orders are light. Vessels are being chartered and 35c to Milwaukee and Chicage when they can be put in for a cargo.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPRO-

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

Burralo, April 25.—Schr Halsted arrived late last night in tow of prop N. Fairbanks, having lost lier mainmast, foremast, head and maintopmast in a hurricane Tuesday, when twenty-five miles west of Long Point. She has 45,000 bu of grain, which is not badly wet. The schooner is damaged to the extent of \$2,000.

Cleared-Frops Canisteo, 500 bris cement, Green Bay, Lowell, Toledo; Russian and Montana, Chicaco; India, Duluth; barks Lafrinler and Moonlight, 1,000 tons of coai; George Murray, 1,300 tons of coal; D. Vance and J. B. Merrill, 500 tons of coal; D. Vance and J. B. Merrill, 500 tons coal; Champion, C. C. Barnes, Michigan, S. J. Luff, Z. Chandler, and City of Chicago, Chicago; J. H. Mead and Granger, Milwankee; Miami Belle, 800 bris salt, Toledo: Ironton, Marquette; barges R. Stewart, Bay City, W. S. Peck, Saginaw.

PORT HURON.

Pont Huron, Mich., April 25.—Passed Down-Props St. Psnl. J. Bertschy; schr Lake Forest.

Up—Props Fountain City. Benton. Salina and consort, swallow and consort, R. J. Hackett and consort, schrs M. W. Paige, Alice B. Norris, J. P. March, L. H. Foster, Narrigansett, Annie M. Feterson, Ellen Spry, Marco Polo.

Wind—Southeast, fresh.

Weather—Cloudy.

Poar Huron, Mich., April 25.—Passed Up—Prop Maynower, with schr Maumee Valley; Starucca, Wissanickon, Mackinaw, Forest City ann consort; schrs Ann Maria, Three Bells, Pandora.

Down—Prop Tempest, and barres N. Mills and H. B. Tuttle and consort, Jarvis Lord and consort.

Wind—Southeast, gentle; westher, cloudy. PORT HURON.

All is serene with the agents here, but, if the express is correct, there is cutting going on at laffaig, as will be seen from the following: Maid, as will be seen from the following:

We learn from a private correct that the insurance
companies are again cutting rates, and tessel-owners
estrous of procuring hull manusace which will favorbir compare with the present low rates of freight,
audid at once close their bargains in this city. We are
fromed that owers are being freely made at less than
it per cent on "A" vessels, and at this rate it may
not be unuafe to say that marine insurance will soon be
less.

MARQUETTE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

THE FLORA.
steamship Amazon, having been thoroughly ated, renovated, and provided with increased ager accommodations, will resume her place Grand Haven line this evening. The amount

of eastward bound freight offering to the line at present is so large that the Minneapolis and Flora cannot handle it all, hence the replacement of the Amazon sooner than was originally intended. The Flora will probably take a rest until the last week in May, when she is to proceed to Chicago and engage in the excursion business. —Mitwantee Wisconsin, 24th.

THE LAKE SURVEY. Three triangulation parties of the Lake Survey Service started from Detroit Monday. Two of these parties, in charge of G. W. Wiener and A. R. Flint, respectively, will be employed on the triangulations connecting Lakes Erie and Michigan, and will commence their work at Lake Michigan. The other party, commanded by J. H. Darling, will be at work on Lake Erie.

MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Mil.wauker, April 25.—Freights a shade easier.
Carriers would probably accept 3% to Buffalo
Chariers—The Buffalo props Scotia, Inter-Ocean,
Argonaut. 145,000 bu to New York, through rate;
atmr Kershaw, 50,000; schr Saveland, 46,000, at
3%c.

NAVIGATION NOTES. Bad weather made it dull along the docks again

Sailors at this port get \$1.50 per day in the grain Doolittle has the schrs Schuylkill and Allegheny booked for slight repairs. The current continued strong in the river yester-

The current continued strong in the river yester-day, and tugs were troubled with heavy tows.

The tug Protection went under the derrick yesterday to have her loose stern-bearings fastened. The Mary McLane will be out fo-day or to-morrow with a new wheel. The Van Dalson went into commission yesterday. She is a U. T. A. The Harrison, an independent tug, also went into service vesterday. The Louie Dole, a U. T. A. boat, will be out in a few days. The Gardner is on duty again. luty again.

The schr Nellie Gardner, having the tugs Smith and Johnson towing out, ran into the false protec-tion of Rush street bridge on the north end, and was there held by the current for a considerable

time.

The barge Eldorado, of the Bismarck's tow, sailed for Marinette last evening. She is the first one of the line to fit out and sail this season.

The tag Protection, of the V.O. T. Commany Line, was under the derrick to have her stern bearings acrewed my.

Line, was under the derrick to have her stern bearings screwed up.

The steam barge C. J. Kershaw departed yesterday for Milwaukee to load for below.

The Commodore is expected in to-day, which will make one and a half trips for her.

The prop Philadelphia "felt the current" last evening, and refused to leave her dock until the tug Crawford took her line.

The recent heavy rains have carried an immense amount of sewerage into the river, and a general complaint is made by the tug men regarding the "thickness" of the water they must use to generate steam. This is especially noticeable in the branches.

Fred Chalcraft, first-mate of the sohr. F. A. Georger, arrived in this city last evening. The Georger is at Armour & Dole's elevator loading.

The Union Steamboat Company's propellers will tow the schr. F. A. Georger, having a capacity of 58, 500 bu. of corn, and the schr. G. Hazard, having a capacity of 60, 600 bu. This line purchased them for that purpose last season.

The stmr Metropolis, which is to run on the route between this port and South Haven this season, arrived here yesterday from Cleveland via South Haven. She will go into commission immediately.

The tug Van Dalson appeared on the creek yes-

South Haven. She will go into commission immediately.

The tug Van Dalson appeared on the creek yesterday under command of Ed Malloy. She is a U. T. A. boat.

The tug Harrison, Capt. James Carter, entered commission as a "wild" boat yesterday, and succeeded in having a line over her stern all day.

The prop Peerless, of Leopold & Austrain's line of Lake Superior steamers, departed last night for Duluth and intermediate ports. She carried a list of some twenty passengers and an extra large freight list. This is her first trip of the season.

The prop Montgomery got jammed across the river by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Kaliroad bridge, and by the efforts of the tugs Harrison and Smith was placed into shape. She is now taking on her load at Armour & Dole's elevator.

The tug Gardner came out of Millers dry dock.

pet more at Port Huron.

The improvements in the stmr Chicora, at Toconto, are being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and it is expected she will be ready for a
trial trip during next week.

Capt. Harry Kramer has purchased the dismantied scow George Neville, and will tow her to
Grand Traverse bay, where she is to be used as a
lighter.

In the improvements in the stmr Chicora, at Todaft on this business. There's no need of all this
excitement or hubbud. We simply mean to wait;
but,

If WE ARE INTERFERED WITH,
we mean to be terribly in earnest,
"What is all this drilling for that we have heard
so much about"

'it's greatly exaggerated. I don't belong to

Grand Traverse bay, where she is to be used as a lighter.

The bark Red Cross, which arrived at Quebec a week ago, being the first arrival from the sea of the season, arrived seven day, earlier than the first arrival last year.

Cutter & Savidge launched their new schooner at Grand Haven yesterday afternoon at Loutit's ship-yard.

It is at last definitely settled that the W. F. Graves and consort George W. Adams have been chartered to carry freight from Toledo to Buffalo at the rate of \$250 per day, or \$1,750 per month. There is a large number of schooners in harbor that have not bent a sail yet. There is not much lost, however, as rates are not at a figure that tempt vessel men to make extra efforts to put out. Capt. Heber V. Squires has sold haif of the steam barge Trader, to Messrs, Brown & Co., of Pentwater, for \$8,000. She will ply between Pentwater and Chicago in the passenger and freight business.

The first canal-boat to make the round trip be-

business.

The first canal-boat to make the round trip between Buffalo and New York this season was the George B. Shaver, Sr. She was followed closely by the John Baker, which has the honor of being the first to again load and depart for New York. PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following are the arrivals and actual sailings t this port for the past twenty-four hours, ending t 10 o'clock last night: ARBIVALS.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Mary, Ludinzton, lumber, Market.
Schr J. V. Jones, Manistee, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Persia. Manistee, lumber, Lighthouse.
Schr Clayton Belle, Ahnapee, lumber, Arnold's.
Schr James D. Sawyer, Erie, eval, Twenty-secontrect.

Schr James D. Sawyer, Eric, coal, Twenty-second street schr B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, coal, Lighthouse Slip, Schr B. F. Wade, Clay-Banks, posts, Burlington, Schr G. W. Holt, Eric, pig-from, Mnd Lake, Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, lumber, Tweifth atreet, Schr James Couch, Cleveland, coal, N. B. Mills, Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, Jumber, Evans' Slip, Schr R. B. King, Pentwater, bark, Kush street, Schr Corisande, Port Hope, light, I. C. "C" Slip, Prop Lothair, Port Hope, light, I. C. "C" Slip, Prop Oconto, Green Bay, suodries, C., B. & Q. R. R. Prop Dover, —, lumber, Air Line, Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, lumber, Market, Schr Game Cock, Such Haven, sundries, Burlington, Schr Marchell, Schr Game, Schr Kate, Schr Game, Schr Kate, Schr Game, Schr Kate, Schr Game, Schr Schr, Schr Game, Schr Marchell, Schr Game, Schr Marchell, Schr Game, Schr Marchell, Schr Game, Schr Marchell, Schr Game, White Lake, lumber, Market, Schr Game, White Lake, lumber, Righteenth Street, Schr O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber, Tweifth Street, Schr O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber, Tweifth Street, Start Corons, St. Joe, aundries, Rush street.

street.
Scho O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber, Twelfth street.
Scho O. R. Johnson, White Lake, lumber, Twelfth Stur Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stur Aipena, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Schw Willie Brand, Saugatuck, lumber, Market.
ACTUAL SAILINGS.
Prop Peerless, Dolluth, sundries.
Prop Deconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Messenger, South Maven, sundries.
Prop Deconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Deconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Messenger, South Maven, sundries.
Prop D. W. Pewers, Mainteite, Igan.
Prop D. W. Pewers, Mainteite, Igan.
Prop D. W. Pewers, Mainteite, Igan.
Prop William Rates, Hoiland, Ilght.
Schw William Harden, Band, Barden, Harden, Harden, Harden, Walley, Prop Traiet, Pentwater, light.
Schr Des Holt, Ludwigs Pier, Ilght.
Schr Des Holt, Ludwigs Pier, Ilght.
Schr Mosche, Manlatee, Ilght.
Schr Kollie Church, Manlatee, Ilght.
Schr Kollie Church, Manlatee, Ilght.
Schr J. B. Coates, Muskegon, Ilght.
Schr J. B. Coates, Muskegon, Ilght.
Schr Line, Grand Haven, Ilght.
Schr Line, Medonaid, Wirke Lake, Ilght.
Schr Line, Manlatee, Ilght.
Schr Hossen, Manlatee, Ilght.
Schr Line, Manlatee, Ilght.
Sch

THE CHINESE.

San Francisco, April 24.—Of the 968 Chinamen who arrived by the steamer City of Tokio yesterday, 400 are destined for Peru and 150 for the Hawaiian Islands. The Baltimore Sun recently published a San Francisco letter stating that Capt. W. Walker was shipping 10,000 Chinamen from this city to Peru, and that Peru would take all the Mongolians we had to spare. It was also stated that Guatemala was in the market for Celestial workingmen, and that that country would assist us in getting rid of our surplus Mongolians. The facts are that the wages offered to the Chinese in Peru are insufficient to induce them to go there from California, and Capt. Walker was unable to fill his contract from this State, and consequently resorted to shipments from China via San Francisco. As to Guatemala, no Chinamen are employed, and none are wanted there. THE CHINESE.

THE SOCIALISTS.

Mr. Parsons States the Aims and Means of His Party.

They Are Arming to Resist Illegal Interference with Their Meetings.

What the Police in the Fourteenth Ward Say-Supt. Hickey's Reports.

In order to lay before the readers of THE TRIB UNE, if possible, just what the Socialists demand, how they propose to put that demand, and, in short, to discover what of truth there is in the talk about another social outbreak in the near future, a reporter visited the Socialistic Labor party's headreporter visited the Socialistic Labor party's nead-quarters, No. 7 Clark street, with the intention of having a talk with some of the leaders. The only one of any prominence around the place was A. R. Parsons, the late candidate of the party for Alder-man from the Fifteenth Ward. The reporter had no difficulty in getting him to talk, after explain-ing to him the object of his mission as just stated. The conversation was substantially as follows: "What does your party want, Parsons, and how

is it going to work to obtain it?"
"The essence of Socialism," he replied, "is contained in the motto, 'Production belongs to the producer; tools to the toilers.' That is the whole thing in a nutshell. It is a matter which we want discussed and intelligent action always taken with reference to it. Force, as represented in strikes or armed mobs, we denominate gut revoluens, to use a strong word, -a revolution of the

tions, to use a strong word,—a revolution of the belly."

"What do you mean by that?"

"These things are the effect of a cause, and the cause is the competitive, capitalistic system of production, consumption, and distribution. It is a system which gives to the producer just enough to sustain him. All the rest—that is, the surplus—is piled up and laid away, and is what is called capital. Socialism deals with causes, and must necessarily ask the workingman, when he acts, to do so intelligently, and let his heart and his head unite with his belly, thereby making a complete and invincible rebel of himself, as opposed to the system which produces these effects. That is, in brief, all there is of Socialism."

"Your party claims that there is a difference between

"Yes, and the newspapers insist that there isn't any difference."
"Will you please explain wherein the difference "There are so many definitions of Communism that I don't know what to start from as a basis. Even under the present wage system we have a species of mild Communism in our Post-Office, the army, the navy, and the common-school system. As I understand it, Communism demands the extension and application of these principles to the whole community. Summed up, it means, as I understand it, equal rights and equal opportunities for all."

SOCIALISTS AND COMMUNISTS?"

or all."
"And an equal distribution of property?"
"Not at all, as I understand it. If it does mean "Not at all, as I understand it. If it does mean that, we are not Communists."

"Well, then, is there any real difference between Socialism and Communism?"

"Communism, as I understand it, means simply a co-operative system of industry, and Socialism means the same thing."

"Then they are virtually one and the same thing."

"I suppose they are. But we are not clamoring for any division of property, and I never heard of a Communist who advocated any such thing. In fact, I never heard such an idea advanced except in the capitalistic press."

commission as a "min box yesterday, and accommunist who advocated any such thing. In fact, I never heard and accommunist who advocated any such thing. In fact, I never heard such an idea advanced except in the prop Peerless, of Leopold & Austrain's line of Lake Superior steamers, departed last night for Duluth and intermediate ports. She carried a list of some twenty passengers and an extra large freight list. This is her first trip of the season. The prop Montgomery got jammed across the river by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the turner by the current at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bridge, and by the efforts of the continuity of the capture of the continuity of the ca

we mean to be terribly in earnest."

"What is all this drilling for that we have heard so much about?"

"It's greatly exaggerated. I don't belong to any military company myself, and the only such company I knew of among the people is the Lehr und Wehr Verein. But we have been talking in the main section of organizing an English regiment, and a battery, with Gatting gans, etc., as a protective measure. So far it has been all talk, and no practical steps have been taken. But we don't intend to be driven out of our meetings like dogs, nor to have the plainest, commonest rights of citizens trampied upon with impunity. We hope these things may came people everywhere to stop and think. We know the social revolution began last July. The issue is made, and, sooner or later, it must be settled one way or another,—whether capital, as represented by the capitalists and monopolists, shall completely subjugate labor and make it a vassal and a serf, dependent upon the dictation of the capitalists, or whether labor shall be able to throw off us dependence upon capital and ESTABLISH A CO-OPHRATIVE SYSTEM an industrial partnership, wherein capital and labor shall become united and harmony will exist. The present system is a system of wage slavery, represented by capitalists and laborers. Socialism demands that the system of the future be one of laboring capitalists. The wage worker how is a slave. He must rise in the morning and return home at night at his employer's dictation. The terms and conditions upon which he performs his labor are dictated by his employer. The private ownership of the means of production is the cause of these means for a livelihood. The very atmosphere of the system is one of perpetual dishonor, and it to might a his employer. The private ownership of the means of production the power to tyrannize over and this infamous system that Socialism wages war. These things need not be, should not be, and will not be when justice shall be the rule of action between man and man. We ask that the co-operative syste

masses of the world have something to five, work, and die for.

AN INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIP has been advocated by John Stuart Mill, Thornton, and other eminent political economists, who state plainly in their works that the gradual building up of trades-unions, wherein common cause will be made with the wage classes for either an increase of wages or the passage of laws in their interests, will lead finally and inevitably to co-operation in an industrial partnership."

"Applying this co-operative system, what ever it is, how would it work in practice?"

"Well, take the firm of Field & Leiter, for instance. All that remains to be done there is for world a Leiter to draw their weekly stipend with it is, how would it work in practice?"

"Well, take the firm of Field & Leiter, for instance. All that remains to be done there is for Field & Leiter to draw their weekly stipend with the reat, and there you have co-operation."

"And such co-operation would, or course, be vigorously objected to."

"Of course it would, but that's what it's coming to. The only immediate means of relief. I think, lies in the recovery of the public lands from the railroads and the speculators, and the transfer of all the monopolies into the hands of the Government, whereby they will become the property of the people."

"Must this social revolution you refer to come about by resort to arms?"

"Not necessarily, although it may take that turn. But the ballot-box is our drst remedy. We have had some success there, although there has been intimidation, and we propose to go up to it every election. When we are kept away from the polls—and some of the capitalists would no doubt like to see that—we shall resort to other weapons. But all the blowing about armed violence is simply for the purpose of bringing the Socialistic movement into disrepute in advance. There is no such thing as preparation for war on our part. Our preparations are simply for war on our part. Our preparations are simply for war on our part. The war has been declared by capital, and with. The war has been declared by capital, and

preparations are simply for

RESISTANCE AND DEFENSE
in case we are attacked and our meetings interfered
with. The war has been declared by capital, and
is now raging all the time. If the capitalists were
invited to step down and out and vacate their right
to nlunder and murder the laboring classes, it
would simply be a sort of restitution. It was the
capitalists last summer who fired the first gun."

But it was the mob which stopped business,
tramped the streets, and shied the first stones and
other missiles."

"It would be an unfortunate thing if anything
were precipitated, but, if the real workingmen
should be driven to armed resistance, they would
make short work of any man, any petty thief, any
set of men, that should undertake to make the occasion one of pilfering and arson."

"In short, and in conclusion, then, you don't
propose to act first?"

"Whenever an attempt is made by force to prevent the workingmen from meeting, they propose

A HEROIC ENGINEER.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia. April 24.—A day or two ago, Engineer Crows, who runs a freight-train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, was approaching Commerce Station, twelve miles west of the city, when he saw a little child creep on the track. To stop the train was impossible within the distance. He reversed his engine, rushed for the pilot, and, throwing himself forward, caught up the child just as its clothes began to roll under the pilot, and saved it from harm. No one would have known the act of heroism but for the gratitude of the child's parents. An Order of King Humbert. King Humbert of Italy has issued an order that in future a full dress and white necktie will not be necessary at his receptions. The simple civilian's costume with a black cravat will suf-fice.

to take their arms with them. We see the capital-ists getting Gatling guns. Endeld rifles, and that sort of thins. What is it for, if not to take a pre-text from the name of Communism to shoot down the workingmen who ask for bread and decent wages? Our battery will be for amusement so long as the capitalists use theirs for amusement, "
"And for business when they use theirs for that purpose!" Some More Bankrupts.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1878.

Many look upon this matter as a put-up-job.

"Many look upon this matter as a put-np-job, and you can remove that impression by letting me see the reports you say you have from the Captains regarding the plans of the Communists."

"I have those reports, and what has been published is no exaggeration."

"Will you let me see them, and run over their contents, not with a view to their publication, but simply that I may state that a Taisuwar reporter has seen them, and that there is really cause for alarm."

"No; I couldn't expose the business of the Department. Some of the information comes from men who have my piedge that their names shall not be known to any one."

"You can turn the names under, so that I cannot see them. All I want to look at is the subject matter."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 25.—That the Communists are organizing and arming for effective service is a well-known fact, and all that remains to be done

A HEROIC ENGINEER.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

wages? Our battery will be for amusement as long as the capitalists use theirs for amusement."

"And for business when they use theirs for that purpose?"

"That's it in a nutshell."

And these are the words of a man who is supposed to speak as one having authority.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD.

Yesterday evening there was a large gathering of Communists in a hall on the corner of Noble street and Milwankee avenue. All the saleons in the neighborhood were crowded with the overflow of men who were unable to get inside the irreflow of men who were unable to get inside the irreflow of men who were unable to get inside the irreflow of men who were unable to get inside the irreflow of men who were unable to get inside the irreflow of the neighborhood were crowded with the overflow of men who were unable to get inside the irreflow of the neighborhood were crowded with the overflow of men who were unable to get inside the irreflow.

A reporter was promptly on hand at the opening of the meeting, and was as promptly given to understand that his presence was undesirable; accordingly he leaders of the movement, and their harangues in German were vituperative.

Capt. Johnson, of the West Side police force, had been for some time collecting information regarding the organization in the northwestern part of the city. There are three companies of Communists.—one composed of Scandinavians, having their headquarters in the old Turner Hall on Milwankee avenue mear West Ohio street, and the two others being made up of Germans and Polea indiscriminately. So far as ascertained, they are not yet fully equipped, there being only about sevety-five breech-loading rides in the three companies, although there are many more rifles of old nattern and revolvers.

The Scandinavian company, or section, as it is called, held a storny meeting last Sunday in Turner Hail, when addresses were made by Lieser. Gratkan, and Gelef. Lieser is one of the front workers in the Communist cause. He is a newspaper man, and is reported to be more than or dinarily rif it is objected the moneys deposited by the Cleri should be considered as belonging to the various parties on whose account the moneys were deposited, and that it is no greater bardship to compel them to accept their pro rata chare and to bear their portion of the loss than any others. Lastly, it is claimed that the Directors of the bank had no power to stipulate that the bank should be a and to have the Clerk of the Circuit Court placed on the same footing with the other depositors.

A YOUNG HEBESS IN QUEST OF HER PROPERTY.

Eva D. Hellwig filed a bill yesterday against John E. Frederick and Adelheide Frederick to recover possession of certain valuable property which she claims Frederick holds in trust for her. She states that her mother, Salome Frederick, the former with of Frederick in 1863, bought 6, 42 acres just was to Western avenue, and described as part of the N. E. ½ of Sec. 36, 40, 13, for \$1,000, and lived on the same until her death, in 1875. Before her death, Mrs. Frederick wished to make her will in compositant's favor, but Frederick would not allow it. After his wife's death Frederick began to ill-treat his stepdaughter, and, as she claims. continued such treatment until her marriage in December last. In May last, however, he offered to give her a deed to a house and lot as a birthday present, and at the same time, on the representation that it was part of the transaction, induced her to give him a quit-claim deed to the six acres above mentioned. After her marriage, apparently not feeling secure, he got another quit-claim deed of the same property from her, promising to give her \$2,000 when he died. She was partly induced to sign these deeds by Frederick's repeated allegations that she had no interest in her mother's property. A short time ago she learned the full effect of the papers she had signed, and now begins a suit to set aside the deeds on the ground of fraudulent misrepresentations. She claims that the property is worth \$40,000; that her stepfather should be decreed to hold it for her; and offers to execute a deed of the lot which he conveyed to her last summer.

Ten new petitions yesterday were filed, but the most important cases seem to have come in. The first case was that of Robert B. Mitchell, of Wheeling. His secured debts are \$385, and unsecured \$2,500 and notes, \$200. The notes, gained a considerable influence over his countrymen in this city.

'What can the police force do against the Communista?' exclaimed a Police Sergeant to a reporter yesterday evening. 'The city has no money, and not only does not encourage the men by paying them their salaries, but actually does not furnish them with ammunition. Half of the officers are helpless to-day, for, without cartridges, of what use are their revolvers? Does the city expect the police to put down an organized revolution with our clubs? This matter is really far more serious than it has ever been before. The riots last summer were but boys play compared with what may be expécted shortly, unless vigorous measures are taken at once." measures are taken at once.

'Can you not arrest the Communists for earrying weapons?'

'Not much; they are up to that dodge. They know well enough that a man cannot be arrested for carrying weapons unless they are concealed. A man may go about Chicago bristling with revolvers, but unless he carries one in his pocket out of sight he cannot be arrested. No ilher can he be brought in on the charge of disorderly conduct. No Justice but would discharge him at once, unless he had actually been making a disturbance. Hence all we can do is to watch the Communists and report progress.'

'Are they increasing in numbers?'

'Every day. They will become formidable to the city authorities about the time that they take possession of the South Side, burn the bridges, and cut the telegraph wires. The city relies on the police force for defense, and yet there never has been a time when the police force was so reduced in size, comparatively, or so demoralized by poor pay and lack of ammunition.'

'I can't help you doubting it, 's aid Superintendent Hickey to a Tribunz reporter yesterday, 'but I tell you we are going to have some trouble from the Communists, and the Department, in its present condition, is ill-prepared for the emergency.''

John A., Anthony, and Alexander Sweeney, late wholesale meat commission merchants at Nos. 9 and 10 West Jackson street, filed a similar voluntary petition. Their debts, all unsecured, are \$22.085, besides \$9,000 due on accommodation paper. No firm assets. John Sweeney owes \$350, and Anthony \$250, but neither has any assets.

Lastly, Samuel D. Wilder, of Elgin, closed up the day's list with a list of unsecured debts to the amount of \$8,250. The only assets are \$2,807.60 in open accounts and some worthless stocks.

A composition meeting will be held May. 8 in the case of Leopold, Heller & Co.
Swiney Bros. were adjudicated bankrupt, and a warrant issued returnable May 28.
George W. Campbell was appointed provisional Assignee of Merwin Church.
George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Hugh Innes.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Andrew G. Olin.
Bradford Hancock was elected Assignee of Abraham Lipman.

TTEMS.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Andrew G. Olin.

Bradford Hancock was elected Assignee of Abraham Lipman.

TIEMS.

The Judges of the Appellate Court were engaged yesterday afternoon in considering cases argued before them, and consequently held no court. This morning they will render some opinions.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the examination of candidates for admission to the Bar will take place. The Judges of the Appellate Court have appointed Judge Isaac G. Wilson, H. B. Hurd, and John I. Bennett as the Committee of Examination.

Judge Booth was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of Edward D. Rockwell vs. Stephen A. and Richard T. Race, brought to recover some partial payments made on a suburban lot. It seems that several years ago Edward, then a minor, being impressed with the beauty of Irving Park, and ambitious to become a real-estate owner, bought a lot in that suburb on the seductive but deceptive monthly installment blan. After paying about \$400 he became convinced that his judgment on real estate had not been first-class, and suspended payment. He soon after became of are, and immediately repudiated the contract made during his minority, and demanded back the money paid on the purchase. The defendants refused to repay it, and Rockwell began suit, and yesterday recovered \$404.34, the amount paid, with interest.

To-day is the last day of service to the May term of the Federal and Superior Courts.

John C. Wallace and William Palmer, indicted for emotying boxes of cigars without canceling the stamps, pleaded nolle contenders.

WINTED STATES COURTS.

William W. Phelps, of New York, and W. W. Graham, of New Jersey, filed a bill yesterday against Joel H. Graham, Abram P. Smith, Henry Cohn, Rudolph Pohle, and John Klopp to forcelose a lien for \$5,000 on the leasehold premises Nos. 316, 318, and 320 South Clinton street, and the appointment of a Receiver.

The Capital City Bank, of Columbus, began a suit for \$2,000 against Elliott Anthony.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Robert Mesdowerott filed a bill against E

organizing and arming for effective service is a well-known fact, and all that remains to be done under the circumstances is to be prepared to quell any outbreak that may occur. It therefore behooves our law-abiding citizens to come to the support of the militia organizations, and see that they are in condition to cope with the Communists in case of emergency. The First and Second Regiments have been liberally supported, and may be said to be in good condition to render effective service, and what is now wanted is a force of mounted men well armed and equipped. Four companies of the First Regiment of Cavalry, I. N. G., being the quota of the regiment for Covok Compy, and numbering about 250 men, are now organized and patiently waiting for arms and uniforms. The arms will be furnished by the State, but as their proportion of the State Militia appropriation is barely sufficient to pay for rent of an armory, they cannot purchase uniforms. The cost of fasticule uniform is about \$10 per man, and of dress uniform. including helmet, about \$25. As the sum of \$2,500 will suffice to uniform the four companies, it seems as though there should be no difficulty in raising that amount among the business men of Chicago. The effective service rendered by the hastily-formed and poorly-equipped cavalry forces during the July riots cicarly demonstrates the necessity of such an organization. There are hundreds of veterans in this city who would be glad to join the First Cavalry if assured that they could do so without being obliged to uniform themselves, and there is no reason, why Chicago should not haveta buttain of cavalry that would be a credit to the city, and in case of an uprising of the Commune a powerful sid to the municipal authorities.

To the Editor of The Tribine.
CRICAGO, April 25.—The city employes are very anxious to have the business men take their scrip at par, as it will be accepted for taxes. There will be too much of a shave on it if they have to dispose of it among the brokers.

CITY EMPLOYS.

THE COURTS.

An Heiress After Her Property--

--- Admissions to the Bar. The Receiver of the State Savings Institution is not satisfied with the recent order of Judge Williams directing that the deposit of \$2,597 made by the Clerk of the Circuit Court in the bank should be paid in full. The Receiver says if the Clerk of the Court must be paid in full on his special deposits, all administrators, guardians, trustees, and other fiduciary officers will make similar claims for themselves. Numerous companients have been seen as themselves. Numerous complaints have already been made to him in reference to the order, and

special custodian in the nature of a guarantor. The Receiver, therefore, wants the order set aside, and to have the Clerk of the Circuit Court placed on the same footing with the other depositors.

A YOUNG HEIRESS IN QUEST OF HER PROPERTY.

matter."

"I couldn't do it."

"I couldn't do it."

"Let me see the Captains' reports, then."

"No. What I have told the reporters about the Communists is true. Do you think I would lie?"

"Not at all; yet, if you would let me see the reports, so that I could say a reporter had read them, I think the public would have confidence in the statement of a disinterested party. I don't get scrip for my pay."

"I couldn't let you see the reports."

The repoter next tried Assistant Superintendent Dixon. He got an envelope, in which were soveral papers, and said, "There,"—and that was the result of laboring with him.

As a usual thing, when the police have anything which will exhibit their sagacity and gain them credit, they are very willing to gfve all the details. The refusal to let the alleged reports be read in order that their assertions may be verified is pretty good evidence that no such reports exist at present—at least, that they do not contain such information as that given out.

GEN. TORRENCE

good evidence that no such reports exist at present—at least, that they do not contain such information as that given out.

GEN. TORRENCE

does not view the anticipated Communistic trouble with any great degree of alarm. He says that it is a mistake so far as it has been stated that he has seen an officer of the Communists who had drilled the men on the prairie in the southwestern part of the city Sunday last. He did speak to Prokop Hudek in regard to the Bohemian Rifle Company, but it was last fall.

The members of this organization are all Socialists, and at present are well armed with Henry rifles. Gen. Torrence says that, while he anticipates no serious trouble, he has prepared for any emergency that may arise, and that all the armories in the city are well guarded both day and night, and that in case of an emergency at least 4,000 well-armed milita would be gotten in the city inside of an hour. In regard to that, some of the Communists say that when they begin to move their operations will be general throughout the country, that they will start at a time when they are not expected, and it will be without warning, at a given signal.

THE SUBSCRIPTION PAPER by which it is expected to usine \$3,500 for the better arming and equipment of the police was yesterday circulated on the Board of Trade, and the amount obtained among the packers and a few commission-men was more than half of the whole asked for. The clevator men and the banks will no doubt make up the remaining half, while, if necessary, more can be had from the basiness-men. It is certain that the Board of Trade, and the amount obtained among the packers and a few commission-men was more than half of the whole asked for. The clevator men and the banks will no doubt make up the remaining half, while, if necessary, more can be had from the basiness-men. It is certain that the Board of Trade have responded splendidly to the call made upon them.

POWDER-LICENSES.

It was stated in an afternoon paper yesterday that an unusual number of people had taken out

continued yesterday, but no conclusion was reached. A further hearing was postponed until May 21.

JUDOE BLODGETT—General business.

THE CALL.

JUDOE BLODGETT—General business.

THE APPELLATE COURT—The call begins at S7, Miller vs. The Board of Education, and will go as far as possible. No case on trial.

JUDOE GARV—126, 127, 131, 138, 138, 138 to 141, 144 to 152, Inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDOE JAMESON—77 to 100, inclusive, except 78, 86, 91, and 90. No case on trial.

JUDOE BORNES—51 to 60, inclusive, except 78, 86, 91, and 90. No case on trial.

JUDOE BORNES—53 to 60, inclusive. No. 31, 1400 at 161, 181, 183, 184, 184, 147, 148, 158, 120, 120, 131, 135, 187, 130, 141, 143, 144, 147, 148, 158, 120, 120, 131, 135, 187, 130, 141, 143, 144, 147, 148, 158, 160, and 161. No. 118, Epps vs. Union R. R. & T. Co., on trial.

JUDOE FARWELL—908, Schofield vs. Glover, on trial.

JUDOE WILLIAMS—283, Ayer vs. Lockwood; on trial.

JUDOE WILLIAMS—283, Ayer vs. Lockwood; on trial.

JUDOE GART—COMMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—International Bank vs. Henri
tetta A. Wolley, \$31, 23, — Chicago, Wimington & Vermillion Coal Company S. Rogle, \$398, 38, —C. C. Thompont et al. vs. Alberts and August Grundles, \$244, 60.—E.

A. Whipple et al. vs. Henry Harms, \$44, 33.

CHROUT COURT—JUDOE ROGRES—A. P. Lyon vs. J.

S. McKenny; verdict, \$200, and motion for new trial.

Joseph Barton vs. Carl Pfingrads, \$39, —B. H. Carrier vs. W. D. Hofman and John D. Scanlon; verdict, \$410.—Selmon Freedman vs. M. T. Lane; verdict, \$410.—

A GOOD IDEA.

PULVERMACHER GALAVNIC CO.

FOR THE WEAK, **NERVOUS AND**

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For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.

The most learned physicians and scientific men of Europe and this country indorse them. These noted Curative appliances have now stood the test for upward of thirty years, and are protected by Letters-Patent in all the principal countries of the world. They were decreed the only Award of Merit for Electric Appliances at the great World's Exhibitions — Paris, Philadelphia, and elsewhere—and have been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

and wish to recover the same degree of health, strength, and energy as experienced in former years? Do any of the following symptoms or class of symptoms meet your diseased condition? Are you suffering from ill-health in any of its many and multifarious forms, consequent upon a lingering, nervous, chronic or functional disease? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid, and lack the power of will and action? Are you subject to loss of menory, have spells of fainting, fullness of blood in the head, feel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melancholy? Are your kidneys, stormach, or blood, in a disordered condition? Do you suffer from rheumatism, neuralgia or aches and pains? Have you been indiscreet in early years and find your-self harassed with a multitude of gloomy symptoms? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you lest confidence in yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: Restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dinness of sight, pimples and blotches on the face and back, and other despondent symptoms? Thousands of young men, the middle-aged, and even the old, suffer from nervous and physical debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and happiness when there is at hand a means of restoration?

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cure these various diseased conditions, after all other means fail, and we offer the most convincing testimony direct from the af-flicted themselves, who have been restored to HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY, after drugging in vain for months and years. Send now for Descriptive Pamphlet am The Electric Quarterly, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particular and information worth Thousands. Copies mailed free. Call on or address,

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tric qualities. Our Pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Prices. \$1.50, \$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Marinee prices, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Monday. April 22, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

A REMARKABLE DRAMATIC EVENT. MME. HELENA MODJESKA,

(Countess of Bozenta), of the Imperial Theatre, Warsaw. This great Artiste will appear in her inimitable per CAMILLE

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manag LAST NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR
MISS KATE CLAXTON,
and the Kate Chaxton Combination, in the unswervih
attraction, as the presents it.
THE TWO ORPHANS, With all new scenery, and every character filled by ar artist. Louise, the Blind Girl. Kate Claston; Chevallet Maurice de Vandry, Pierre the Cripple, Mr. C. A. Stevenson. Matiness Wednesday and Saturday. Monday-Mr. Josh Hart's Chicago Fire.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS
of the
GREAT SUCCESS,
Tompkins & Hill's
FAMOUS
DRAMA.

Everly Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Evening prices, 25, 30, 75c, 81. Matinees, 25 and 50c.
Monday, April 29, the new Cornedy. OUR ALDERMEN.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. This Evening, Grand Matinee Saturday, Palmer's Great New York Sensation, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

Pull Corps of Jubilee Singers, Grand Transformat Scene, Popular Prices—23, 35, 50, and 75c. Matinee Prices—25 and 50c. Monday—Madame Rentz's Female Minstrels. AT PALMER HOUSE, MONDAY EVENING. APRIL 29. DRAMATIC READINGS AND IMPERSONATIONS, By Miss MONROE, assisted by Miss McALLISTER in Plano Improvisations. Tickets for sale at the Chicago Music Company, 152 state-st.

COLISEUM NOVELTY THEATRE. This Afternoon and Evening, THESE RAILROAD MEN. GRAND OLIO. Bianche Selwyn, Niles & Evans, Grace Garland, and a host of new stars. Popular Prices, 25, 35, and 50c. Monday—GEO, W. THOMPSON as YA-CUP.

STARCH. KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch

Is the original of Corn Starches, and it has held for 40 years the highest place in the estimation of housewives throughout the world. With economists it is the prime favorite, as it will hold full one-third more water, and yet CORNS (state relief. Stephens A light salve for berna, both maintain a standard consismaintain a standard consistency. For the laundry its cheapness, ultra purity, sweetness and lustre have become proverbial, while as a table edible it stands the peerless American preparation, universally renowned.

E. C. CHAPIN, Gen'l Ag't, 146 Duane-st. New York.

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BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN ALL SECURI. TIES DEALT IN AT NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Interest on deposits. Advances made on appollaterals.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.-excepted. Sanday excepted. Monday

Leave. 10:30 a. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through between and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving at 10:30 s. The Train leaving at 10:30 s.

Trains.

Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wi Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omahi the Pacific Express. CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND OHIO.

KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.
Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolph-st.

Ransas City & Denver Fast Ex | 12:30 p. m. | 3:35 p. St. Louis & Springfield Ex ... | 9:00 a. m. | 8:00 s. Mobile & New Orleans Ex ... | 9:00 a. m. | 8:00 s. St. Louis Springfield & Texas | 9:00 p. m. | 7:00 a. Peoria, Burlington (Fast Ex ... | 9:00 a. m. | 3:35 p. Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex ... | 9:00 a. m. | 3:35 p. Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex ... | 9:00 a. m. | 3:35 p. Streator, Lacon, Wash ton Ex | 12:30 p. m. | 3:35 p. Joliet & Dwight Accommdat n. | 5:00 p. m. | 9:20 a. HICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Par and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairi du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-at, and foot of Twenty-acc.
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark

a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peorla only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran
dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Falmer House.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of roe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer B Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis Depart. Arrive.

Louisville Day Express. 9:30 a. m. 9:00 p. m. 77:30 a. m.

For Racipe, Milwaukee, etc., daily 9 a. m. Saturday's Boat don't leave until 9 a. m. For Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily 9 a. m. For Grand Haven, Muskegon, etc., daily 7 p. m. For St., Joseph, etc., daily 7 p. m. Racing 8 pt., do boat don't leave until 11 p. m. Racing 8 pt., do boat don't leave until 11 p. m. For St., Joseph etc., Tuesday and Friday words, dreen lay, etc., Tuesday and Friday For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negausee, etc., Tp. m. Tuesday.

For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc., Wednesday.

7 p. m.

North German Lloyd

United States and Royal Mail Steamers bet York and Liverpool. For passage apply to comes, 48 South Clark-st. ALFREU LAGER

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

PITISBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. Arrive.

8:50s. m. 5:40s. m. 6:40p. m.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS E B.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side.

| Depart. | Arrive.

KANKAKEE LINE epot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-se

OHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket
Office, 5s Clark-st., Sherman House.

Chica, 5s Clark-st., Sherman House.

Arrive.

Omaha Leavenwith & Atch Ex.

10:15 a. m. 2:35 a. m.

10:00 p. m. 2:35 a. m.

All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

W. Bailieu, French Consul at Honolulu, Ha raiian Islands, is stopping at the Sherman House McKee Rankin and family breakfasted at the

anty and sweet perfume through the Tremon

s temperature yesterday, as observed by Man-optician, 88 Madison street (Taibung Build-was at 8 a. m., 56 degrees; 10 a. m., 55; 12 m., 3 p. m., 60; 8 p. m., 55. Barometer at 8 29.50; 8 p. m., 29.15. It was stated in yesterday's paper that Mr. J. Mellen, a member of the Board of Trade, had been led to commit suicide on account of support losses in business. The truth is, be took a recruose of optum and laudanum, having no inntion of going up above until his time comes. new North-Town Board held its first meet-esterday afternoon. All of the members present, Supervisor Loftus in the chair. As-Petrie was authorized to employ ten assist-including a chief clerk, and Supervisor s was appointed a committee of one to pro-

muel Erafine, City Attorney of St. Louis, bride, Mary E. Fuller, Principal of the chool, of the same city, are stopping at er House, where they have received the istions of many Chicago friends. They ute to Canada, and will spend some time wedding tour. Col. Erakine is a lawyer, and well known in St. Louis for his or-tianments.

tabout 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon two boys bad been out boat-riding reported to Officer liam Croak, of the Twenty-second Street Statista, that they had seen a man's hand projecting of the water near the new breakwater. Officers ak and Osweller took a boat, and, upon ving at the place designated, they found a man's de and arms and the skin and outer muscles of the de, all badly decomposed. The balance of the y could not be found. On some piles near by e found a black dress-coat and pants, blue-jean ralla, a gray plaid vest, linen shirt, and a pair boots lined with buffalo-hide. The remains e taken to the Morgus, where the Coroner will an inquest to-day.

rere taken to the Morgue, where the Coroner will sold an inquest to-day.

The sinusi meeting of the German Mutual Pireneurance Company of North Chicago was held ast evening at Fold's Hall. President M. Schmittz coupled the chair. The large hall was filled with tockholders. Fire-Marshal Matt Benner, who was present, was introduced to the meeting, and made a few remarks complimentary of this institution. The report of the Secretary which was submitted is for the six months ending April 22, 1878. It shows the condition of the Company to be as follows: The policies outstanding April 22, 1878. It shows the condition of the Company to be as follows: The policies outstanding April 22, 1878, amounted to \$1,056,440. Total secepts from Oct. 22, 1877, to April 22, 1878, and disbursements during the six nouths, \$365,19; amount on hand April 22, 1878, and disbursements during the six nouths, \$365,19; amount on hand April 22, 1878, and for a festion of officers for the ensuing car was held, and resulted in the re-election of ac following: President, M. Schmittz; Vice-President, Fred Becker; Treasurer, Jacob Becker; Secretary, J. H. Ernst.

The long-talked-of experiment with the electricity to the place at the Water-Works last evening, and, for a first test, fair success resulted, —as good as was anticipated, since the subject is not as yet thoroughly understood. The machine used for generating the electricity is known as Brushe's dynamo-electric moveral new principles, as was before mentioned in Turn Ternums, having been added to it. It con-

was very powerful, and one could easily read a newspaper in any part of the immense engineroom. At times the light apparently changed color, being now a blue-green and again a purpel. Dr. Hill, however, said this was mainly an optical delusion, the light being in reality a pure white, its lineansty producing the effect moted, though the burning of the copper, which encases the extbon, would have a tendency to give the light a blue tinge. The two lamps were equal to 66c gas jets burning six feet an hour. Some idea of the power of the electrical light may be gathered from the statement of Dr. Hill,—a practical demonstration,—that, at an elevation of 200 feet, with a parabolic reflector, it can be seen for a distance of 112 miles.

To-night an attempt will be made to light up the North-Side from the top of the tower.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION yesterday was directed to the course of stone immediately beneath the gutter-ledge which divides the third story from the attic. As these stones are of various sizes, and the course is about 1, 200 feet in length, very little progress was made. During the arternoon, Assistant-Superintendent Prussing, who had, or was supposed to have, charge of the Twelfth street stone-yards, on behalf of the Government, was the bearer of a letter from himself to Collector Smith, in which he stated that through the columns of The Tribune he had learned that an investigation was in process. He didn't want to be tried by The Tribune, to the reason that some of its statements were decidedly personal to himself. He further understood that the Commissioner Smith passed the letter over to Assistant-District-Attorney Thomson, and the latter informed Mr. Prussing thatso far as he knew there had been no charges preferred against him. The facts connected with the Custom-House building, as far as collected by the Commission, would be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury. He further assured Mr. Prussing that if he were placed on trial he should have amble opportunity to make a defense. Collect

the results of the investigation.

MATRIMONIAL

At Batavia, Ill., yesterday at noon, were married by the Rev. Dr. Dandy, formerly of this city, Mr. Frank J. Magin, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and Miss Mattie M. Dandy, daughter of the officiating clergyman. The wedding was a private one, only the relatives and family friends being present. The presents were numerous and choice. Mr. and Mrs. Magin will be at the Palmer House till May 1, and thereafter they will be "at home" to their friends at No. 733 Michigan avenue.

House till May 1, and thereafter they will be "at home" to their friends at No. 733 Michigan avenue.

Miss Hattie W. Chadman, daughter of Mr. P. A. Chapman, was married at 8 o clock last night at her parents residence, No. 1153 Michigan avenue, to Mr. A. Reamer, Jr., a young gentleman in the brokerage business in this city. The festivities were shared by but lew persons,—the relatives and most intimate friends of the parties concerned. The Rev. Edward Sullivan performed the ceremony, wherein the bride was attended by Miss Hattie Childs, of Syracuse. N. Y., and the groom by Mr. George H. Little. The bride was attired in white brocaded slik, en Princesse with Court train, and garnished with lace. The costume of the bridesmaid was a pink slik. After the ceremony and subsequent congratuations the customary abundant supper was partaken of and succeeded by music, dancing, and social converse. The wedding throughout was marked by extreme unostentation and was the more enjoyable on that account. The full complement of choice wedding presents was exhibited. Mr. and Mrs. Reamer will dispense with a bridal lour and limmediately take up their residence among their mediately take up their residence among their many friends in Chicago.

Tremont House—J. L. Taibot, Cincinnati; William Ryan, Dubaque; the Hon. E. Wells, Princeton; John il. Faunce, Phitadelphia; E. B. Huntington, Washing-cisco; McKee Ramon, Boston; R. F. Scott, San Francisco; McKee Ram

SWETT SUCCEEDED BY J. P. REYNOLDS in-Inspector William H. Swett was summarired from office yesterday morning by order Shelby M. Cullom, and John P. Reynolds, ry of the Exposition Company, was duly d in his stead. The reasons for this change re set forth in the following document:

OFFICE OF THE RAILBOAD AND WAREHOUSE CONISSION, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 23, 1878.—The Hon.

Relight M. Cullons, Governor of the State of Illinois—

ISSI to compliance with a resolution adopted by thus

commission April 18, 1878. the following-named pa
cers are hamply certified to you for consideration and

close: I paper. Warehouse Commission, addressed to the Board complaining that Mr. William is, Swett, Chief Grain-Inspector, has been guilty of a violation of the rules of
this Commission, making it his duty, as such inspector
to deposit, to the credit of this Commission, in a bank
by it designated, the moneys collected by lim as fees
for the inspection of grain as Chicago.

Then follows a copy of the rules violated by
William H. Swett, and also a clause charging him
with incompetency, and recommending his removal
from the office of Chief Grain-Inspector. One of
the rules violated provides that "Checks shall be
made only by order of the Kailroad and Warehouse
Commission, regularly convened, and shall each be
signed, officially, by the Chairman and Secretary of
he Commission."

The report then goes on to say:

The rules above set forth were adopted by this Comission for the purpose of preventing any misapprosation of the moneys of the Grain inspection Department of the moneys of the Grain inspection of the perfect of the perfect of the loss to 7 the partment of thousands of dollars. On 19 8, 1873, the Chief-Inspector was made, by a e of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissers, the collector of grain-inspection fees at Chicanand the custodian and disburser of the moneys of 16 grain-inspection, and the custodian and disburser of the moneys of 16 grain-inspector, and ooth 1 the office charged with defalcations. Both were ler bonds, as Mr. Swett is, but from neither has one if been recovered

The document then sets forth that certain rules were in force in regard to
THE DEPOSIT OF MONEY

when the present Board came into office, and that the supplementary ones above quoted were since adopted.

The Commission do not handle the moneys, or any of them, and cannot withdraw a cent of them from the bank in which they are deposited under the rules; and neither can the Chief-Inspector withdraw a cent ston. The said bank without the consent deck upon the Chief-Inspector, and the Chief-Inspector a check upon the Chief-Inspector, and the Chief-Inspector a check upon the Commission. A better rule for the protection of the moneys of the Department could not be prescribed, and in no way does it impose any hardship upon the Chief Grain-Inspector. Under this rule. Without collusion between a majority of the Commission, its Secretary, and the Chief Grain-Inspector, none of the moneys of the Department could be misspropriated, unless the Chief Inspector should misspropriate the moneys allowed for payment of the monthly bils: and this he could not do more than once without detection and exposure. It is this rule Mr. Swett has violated by refusing to deposit the moneys collected by him as fees for the inspection of grain in the manner and bank above designated.

The Commission hold that they had a right to make the rule objected to by Mr. Swett, and that they had the power vested in them by law. Furthan that, the report goes on to say:

Mr. Swett, as Chief Grain-Inspector, collects the fees for the inspection of grain at Chicago, but he refuses to deposit the moneys in the manner orrescribed by the very rule from which he obtains his authority to conifer them: and, in defance of the Commission. says in substance: "I shall insist upon my right to control these moneys as I please. There is more money than is necessary to pay the expenses of the Department, and all the funds of my office of the paying the substance. "I shall insist upon my right to control these moneys as I please. There is more money than is necessary to pay the way lead by me to pay any ludgment that may be obtained against me as an incident of the

my hands until I know what the judgment of the Court
is. If it is against me. I shall satisfy it out of these
funds. If it is in my favor, I shall do with the funds
what the Court says I must do.

From this statement and violation of the rules,
the Commission drew the conclusion that Mr. Swett
intended to misappropriate the funds of the Department, and therefore concluded that he was an
unit person to hold the office of Chief Grain Inspector, and scoordingly recommended by remove.

made a few remarks complimentary of this institution. The report of the Secretary which was submitted is for the six months ending April 22, 1878. It shows the condition of the Company to be as follows: The policies outstanding April 22, 1878, april 23, 1878, april 23, 1878, april 24, 1878, and resulted in the re-election of the following: Tresdent, al. Schmittz; Vice-Ferral 24, 1878, and resulted in the re-election of the following: Tresdent, al. Schmittz; Vice-Ferral 24, 1878, and resulted in the re-election of the following: Tresdent, al. Schmittz; Vice-Ferral 24, 1878, and resulted in the re-election of the following: Tresdent, al. Schmittz; Vice-Ferral 24, 1878, and resulted in the re-election of the following: Tresdent, also schmittz; Vice-Ferral 24, 1878, and the second of the following and, for a first test, fair success resulted.—as good as was anticipated, since the subject is not as yet thoroughly understood. The machine used for generating the electricity is known as Brushe's dynamo-electric, soveral new principles, as was before mentioned in The Tranuxe, having been added to it. It consists of two U electro-magnets, between the following and for a first test, fair success resulted.—as good as was anticipated, since the subject is not as yet thoroughly understood. The machine used for generating the electricity is known as Brushe's dynamo-electric, soveral new principles, as was before mentioned in The Tranuxe, having been added to it. It consists of two U electro-magnets, between the force of 1, 100 revolutions a minute, whose speciments of 1, 100 rev

Reynolds is well qualified for the place, will undoubtedly make a competent officer. the ex-grain inspector officer.

The ex-grain inspector
furnished yesterday evening to The Tribune a
number of documents in relation to the questions
which have recently arisen between him and the
Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. Board of Railroad and warehouse Commissioners. The first of these is a communication to him from Leonard Swett, dated March 30, which is substan

Board of Railroad and warehouse Commissioners. The first of these is a communication to him from Leonard Swett, dated March 30, which is substantially as follows:

From Mr. Swett's statement and an examination of the law, Mr. Swett is inclined to believe that all of the funds of the office, over and above expenses incident to inspection, belong to the persons from whom they were collected. If they do not so belong, they may be used, to satisfy judgments if any should be obtained against the inspector. The law provides that the Commissioners shall have power to fax the rates of charges, being such as will produce the necessary expenses of the service of inspection and no more. The section also provides that the Commission may fix the pay of all persons, appoint a Registrar, etc. All these expenses are to be paid out of the funds collected for inspection-fees. It is evident to Mr. Swett that the Commission is a visiting, examining, and reporting Board, and not one designed to absorb and take possession of sither the warehouses, railroads, or the Grain-inspector's office. Their mission is simply to regulate in certain respects mentioned in the statute how the Grain Inspector and his assistants shall discharge the duttes of inspection. In they cannot swallow the office, and operate if from and within their organization. They can make regulations for inspection, but they must be regulations by which the Inspector and his assistants are to inspect, and not the Commissioners. They may fix the charges, but it cannot be claimed that they have the right to demand that any excess shall day by day be put into their hands and kept at interest under their supervision, in their bank, at the rate of 2,07 3 per cent interest. The Chief Inspector is required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, and it is most clearly his duty to keep the money safely and pay it over to his successor, the Commission being simply a check upon the Grain Inspector's office as to receiving too much, and not the custodian. The Chie his duty to keep the money safely and pay it over to his successor, the Commission being simply a check upon the Grain Inspector's office as to receiving too much, and not the custodian. The Chief Inspector has no right to pay any surplus money over to them, and if he does it, and it is lost, his bondsmen may be liable. Under the circumstances, the Grain Inspector having a fund in his hands of such a character that a court aione could decide where it belonged or what must be done with it, what was the harm in keeping this fund until such a court decided what should be done with it? It might be decided that the Grain Inspector's assistant, whether his bond was good or not. was alone liable. If so, it would be the duty of the Grain Inspector to do with it. Until then, under the circumstances, it was his duty to his bondsmen, and only right, lawful, and proper that he should nold the money to abide the litigation brought against him and his bondsmen.

April 12 Mr. Swett wrote to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, stating that from April 1 to 12, inclusive, there were received 7,594 carloads of grain, and the inspection had been found faulty only as to two cars. He ventures the assertion that the equal of this, considering the amount and the time, cannot be found in all the previous records of the office. He suggests that to have men who have been drinking and drunk, as were the real facts in regard to McGough, put back upon his force after discharge by him, demoralizes it.

On the 15th of April he wrote to Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Commission, recommending that the inspection rates be reduced, those at that time producing more than was necessary to defray the expenses of the office. He also recommended the discharge of four out of the thirty-nine men whom he had in his employ.

April 20 he wrote to Mr. Smith that, upon looking over his books, he found items aggregating \$247.50, being various small sums in the nature of bills rendered by the Commissioners and paid to them, growing out of their office. These

Swett did not choose to do, nor to act upon further advice given him by the Governor with reference to his relations with the Railroad and Ware house Board. It is explained as the reason for the refusal to communicate to the correspondents yesterday afternoon the fact that he Inspector's removal was already determined upon; that secreety was necessary in order that the received of the moneys of the department from upon; that secrecy was necessary in order that it removal of the moneys of the department from the First National Bank could not be effected by Mr. Swett before his removal became known dispatch from Commissioner Bogue, that John Reynolds had at once assumed the office, gave satisfaction to the Governor and the Board, but prominent attorneys hold that his acts are invalid as the Inspector should first have filed a bond, and the same should have been approved.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. SEWER BUILDING.
A regelur meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Sullivan in the chair, There were present Inspectors Hoyne, English,

John, Hotz, Jacobs, Prussing, Keith, Vocks The Committee on Buildings and Grounds re orted that there was no sewer laid in front of th school lot on Throop street, but that there was a sewer on Eighteenth street about 300 feet from the south line of the lot. The Board of Public Works had no money to pay for laying the sewer, but i the money was paid out of the funds at the disposa of the Board, it would be refunded by the Board of Public Works when the money came in. The

of Pablic Works when the money came in. The estimated cost of the sewer was \$174. The Committee asked authority to have the work done under the direction of the Board of Pablic Works, and that it be paid for out of the appropriation for the new building, the Board of Pablic Works to refound the money when it had the means in hand. The report was adopted, and the desired authority granted.

BOARD ROOMS.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds reports that, after looking at several suites of roots, and taking into consideration the expense of efficting new quarters, moving, etc., they deemed it advisable for the Board to remain in its present quarters. The Committee therefore recommended the lease of the rooms at present occupied by the Board for one year from May 1, 1878, at \$1,800.

The report was adopted.
The same Committee reported that they had opened the bids for the construction of the new twelve-room building on the Franklin School lot, and recommended that in all cases, except for the carpentry (the lowest bidder for that work having withdrawn his bid), the contracts be awarded to the lowest bidders, on condition that the contracts be signed before April 30. The total cost is \$18, 161.87.

The report was adopted without discussion.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a communication from W. H. Stow, submitting terms for the paving of Dearborn and Monrostreets, in front of the Adelphi, reported that there was no money at the disposal of the Board for that purpose. Inasmuch as it was desirable, however, to have the improvement made, and as there was an appropriation for such improvements, to be expended under the direction of the Department of Public Works, the Committee suggested that the Board request the Department to nave the improvement made and paid for out of the fund referred to.

The report was adopted.

President Sullivan stated that the teachers payroll for the last half of the month of January had been made out, and the teachers would receive their salaries to-morrow (Saturday), School-Ag

Chase having received \$30,000 from the State.

Inspector Vocke, of the Committee on Salaries, to whom was referred the suggestions of the Superintendent, that the Board designate certain months when the teachers should be paid in cash and that in the others they be paid in cash and that the Committee had adopted his suggestion, and recommended that the teachers be paid in cash in the months of January, February, June, and September. and recommended that the teachers be paid in cash in the months of January, February, June, and September.

Inspector English offered a substitute for the report to the effect that all moneys coming from the State and rentals should be applied to the payment of primary and grammar-school teachers. He thought there was considerable doubt as to the propriety of using this money for any other purpose, and went on to show that the State law provided for nothing but primary education, and that the high-schools were innovations and luxuries. By way of novelty, the Inspector had something to say about music and drawing, and the way those studies had crept into the schools.

Inspector Prussing, champion of the high-schools and defender of instruction in music and drawing, replied. Graded schools, he contended, were provided for by the law, and graded schools were impossible if there were no high-schools.

Inspector Keith favored the adoption of the report. He could not see that it was either honest or honorable, whatever the law points involved might amount to, to pay one class of teachers and neglect to pay another.

The substitute received one vote, it was the vote of inspector English then moved to refer the report to the Committee on Judiciary. That motion received two votes, -those of Inspectors Hoyne and English, —and was accordingly lost.

The report was then adopted by a vote of 8 to 2, Inspectors Hoyne and English voting in the negative.

On motion of Inspector Jacobs, Miss Maria A.

Inspectors Hoyne and English voting in the negative.
On motion of Inspector Jacobs, Miss Maria A. Kelly was elected head assistant of the Washington School, vice Miss Johnson, resigned.
On motion of Inspector Vocke, the Board resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee on Salaries, submitted April 3, Inspector Stone being called to the chair. The Committee considered the subject for nearly two hours, and decided on the following reductions on last year's salaries: Special teachers of German, music, and drawing, from \$1,500 each to \$1,200 each; Attorney and Clerk of the Board from \$1,875 each to \$1,800 each; and the Assistant Superintendent from \$2,500 to \$2,200. By this time it was nearly a quarter past 11, and the Committee rose, reported progress, asked and obtained leave to sit again.

The Board then adjourned.

THE "POST."

POLICY OF THE NEW MANAGEMENT. It was a rainy afternoon, and the editor sat in her easy chair, and the devil grinned out of a corper. There was not much more for an editor to do, as it was an evening paper, and the earthquake of the presses in the basement was already shaking the building. There was a rush, and a roar, and a genstreet. Clerks were hastening to and fro in the counting-room, and outside a throng of people stood in the wet, staring open-mouthed at the bulletin in the window, which, in serce and straggling capitals, proclaimed that the war in Europe was about so-so, and that the Czar was not on such terms of friendship with her Majesty's Government as the fact of his opening a small bottle for the correspondent of the London Cyclopedia might lead the public to infer. In a cosy nook, removed from the vulgar gaze by a railing and a ground glass partition, all by herself, as became the digni-ty of her new position as editor-in-chief of a daily newspaper, sat Miss Frances E. Willard, a lady whose name has long been widely known in con-nection with educational movements and temper-"It was not that I cared to assume the heavy re-

sponsibilities of this position that I am here," said she, amicably, "but I really seem to have had a special cail from Providence to engage in the work. It came to me like a revelation,—in fact, I believe It came to me like a revelation,—in fact, I believe it was a revelation."

"You have been engaged in a different field of labor,—quite different, one might say."

"Yes, for the last four years I have been working in the temperance cause, and, I believe, not without success. I should have kept on with it, had it not been for unforeseen events, as I loved it very much, and I felt that I was doing some little good. I have been, as you perhaps are sware. President of the Temperance Union, and lately have been working in Michigan for the cause."

A white rosette, pinned on her dress-front, attracted attention. She explained:

"This is the women's badge,—the white ribbon,—the color of the Murphy converts being blue, and that of the Reynolds band red, thus completing all together the national colors. I have organized a great many White-Ribbon societies. We all wear these badges, because we desire to fulfill the true Christian idea of perfect equality, and thus bring high and low together on a common footing."

"Will you make

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

"Will you make

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT
a prominent feature of the paper?"

"It is not proposed to materially alter the style of the Evening Post, and above all I should like it to be known that we will not have any hobby, but will aim to give a fair report of all news that happens along. This is not to be an organ of any sect or society."

Miss Willard spoke as firmly and as calmly as if she had no premonition of the floods of people who are soon to pour down upon her, even as the Vandals upon Rome, seeking and demanding an organ. The sympathetic nature of her auditor was deeply touched by her ingenuousness.

"Editorially, what view will you take of the liquor question as distinguished from the beer question, and what will you have to say about the running of salones on Sunday?"

"I have never been able to discover what good there is in beer, although I lived a long time in Germany, where the moral sense of the people is such that they drink beer without even a thought of its evil effects. In general I would say that, even if there is no immediate harm from drinking it, there can be no possible good, and hence people had better leave it alone. As to your other questions it is needless to reply, as I have been fighting in the temperance cause so long."

"How ABOUT COMMUNISM?"

"The relations of labor and capital have always interested me exceedingly, and I side, in general, with the poor against the rich; yet I do not think that the persons calling themselves Communists are representative of the working-classes. Good order in government must be sustained."

Miss Willard is sister of the late O. A. Willard, editor of the Evening Post. She is in appearance unpretending, although her face is strikingly intellectual. She seems to have filtred with Old Age by wearing spectacles at a time of life when ladies are usually keen-signted.

"I am quite ignorant of the details of newspaper-work," said she, "and I am not at all confident of success. But I have plenty of enercy. I feet that if I get along well my example will

field, but only in subordinate positions. I believe the is the first time that the experiment has ever been tried of giving a woman the conduct of a daily newspaper in a metropolitan city."

"Your advent upon the Evening Post was decided upon suddenly, was it not?"

"Only last Saturday the proposition was made to me, and yesterday the arrangements were completed. To be sure, the idea was suggested before. Shortly after the death of my brother (Oliver A. Willard), friends suggested that I take hold of the paper. Mary (Mrs. Willard) was determined to carry out the plans of her husband. She has a wonderful faculty for financiering. You know she is the only lady member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University, and her talent for grappling with financial matters has been often and highly complimented. You should hear her gravely discussing stocks and bonds with the Directors of the Post. Now, I have no particle of sense about money matters. I shall be glad to leave all business arrangements in her hands."

Under the new dispensation mew dispensation
MRS. MARY WILLARD

Under the new dispensation

is to act as Tressurer and business manager of the
Beening Post, and her sister is to have exclusive
control of the editorial department. Mr. Collins
Shackelford is to be managing editor, and Mr.
White is to run the city department. "There are to be no changes in the staff of the
paper," said the little business manager. "It is
understood that the heads of the departments will
be held responsible for everything that their subordinates write."

Mrs. Mary Willard is a quiet little body, with a
most winning smile and a gentle voice. One would
set her down as the last woman to undertake the
charge of a largeand complicated establishment. She
must possess, underneath that quiet exterior, a
most courageous soul. That she realized the
weight of responsibility resting upon her was evident from the collected and business-like manner in which she moved about the office. Now
and then she gravely tackled a huge tome of accounts, and glanced at its mysterious hieroglyphics as if they had formed the bulk of her daily
reading from childhood.

"We were not quite ready to have our new arrangement published," said she, "as it really does
not go into effect until Saturday. The first issue
of the Post under the new management will be
that of Saturday afternoon, and at that time our
editorial announcement will be made in the
paper."

"Do you assume the entire proprietorship?"

control announcement will be made in the paper."

'Do you assume the entire proprietorship?"

'You are probably aware that just before Mr. Willard's death a new stock company was formed, and the entire amount of stock was taken up, and collections were being made. The officers of the new company are A. N. Young, President, Dr. Arthur Edwards, W. T. Baker, John Marder, T. S. McClelland, H. T. Evans, J. C. McCullough, C. Shackelford, and M. B. Willard, Directors."

'Can you give any hints as to the future policy of the Evening Post?"

'Referred to the editor-in-chief," promptly replied the little business manager, smiling.

'In regard to the publication of MATTERS OF QUESTIONABLE MORALITY," said Miss Frances Willard, "we shall exercise a proper discrimination. While we shall not pretend to make this a religious paper, we will try to preserve a moral tone. Scandals that are matters of news we cannot, of course, ignore; but we will

proper discrimination. While we shall not pretend to make this a religious paper, we will try to
preserve a moral tone. Scandals that are matters
of news we cannot, of course, ignore; but we will
confine ourseives to briefly noticing them in carefully worded articles."

"How about the police reports?"

The editor-in-chief was somewhat nonplussed,
evidently, "I would rather not say, until I have
looked into the question more thoroughly," she
said, after some hesitation.

"I am anxious," she continued, after another
pause, "to see if we cannot do some good with,
the paper, although I am not yet sure about all
the points that must sooner or later present themselves. I would like, for one thing, to print
every Saturday a kind of balance-sheet of the
week, showing what good deeds and what evil
deeds have been done, though I am sadly afraid
that the balance would be very much on one side.
Among other ideas that have presented themselves that the balance would be very much on one side. Among other ideas that have presented themselves to me is that I shall avail myself of the literary assistance of my friends, of whom I have an immense number here and in other cities East and West. I shall not want for literary talent."

The visitor suggested that there were a great many people who could write an entertaining story, or an interesting paper to be read before a society, but who were unable to condense their ideas into the brief space required for newspaper articles.

articles.

That is true," said Miss Willard, a little regretfully, "but I shall have to train them into the proper newspaper habit. I want to see young women of talent more generally employed on the press. I think there is a grand future for the women of the world, and the change will commence in America."

women of the world, and the change will commence in America."

"You are in favor of woman's rights?"

"Not in the common acceptation of that phrase. I think that women should be permitted to vote under an educational restriction. Let women of intelligence vote, and the result will be the utter downfall of cheap political demagogues. An entirely new era in politics would be opened."

"Are you in sympathy with Miss Anthony, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Hooker, and the other prominent female politicianes."

"I believe they have meant well and have done some good, though I don't approve of all the means they have taken to secure the end."

As the visitor took leave of the editor-in-chief, the little business manager looked up over a tremendous ledger and smilled cheerfully; then vanished again behind its ponderous covers.

FORFEITED PROPERTY. HOW TO GET RID OF IT. There is one matter in connection with the problem of taxation which has never been mentioned, but which is rapidly assuming formidable proporons, and which must be attended to if not at the next then at the succeeding session of the Legisla-ture. This relates to the disposition of property forfeited to the State for the non-payment of taxes. It is known that, where property is offered at a tax sale, and nobody buys it, it is forfeited to the State for the State of the is for the State. State for the State of the superior of the counter of the State, shall be superior of the counter of the State, shall be superior of the counter of the State, shall be superior of the counter of the State, shall be superior of the counter of the state in the year, the taxes on this forfeited property are not paid, an effort is made the following year to collect them plus 10 per cent penalty and the printers' foce. If the property is forfeited again, the same performance is gone through with the next year, and so on to the crack of doom. In 1871 the same performance is gone through with the next year, and so on to the crack of doom. In 1873 to \$31,000; sinking in 1874 to \$36,000; in 1873 to \$31,000; sinking in 1874 to \$36,000; in 1873 to \$31,000; sinking in 1874 to \$36,000; in 1873 to \$31,000; sinking in 1874 to \$36,000; on real-estate tax about \$150,000. The total amount delinquent from this county on real-estate tax about \$150,000. The total amount delinquent quency of \$150,000 of State tax in Cook County represents a much larger delinquency for city taxes, amounting, perhaps, to over \$1,250,000. In some cases these forfeiteres have gone on year after year and the state tax of the state while the state of the stat

waukee avenue, and was thrown into bankruptcy in October, 1876, and in December following Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee. Steps were taken for a composition meeting, but they dragged along for months, and in the meantime the Assignee was compelled to keep the store in charge of a custodian, he not being allowed, under the circumstances, to see the stock. The composition proceedings fell through ultimately, but not until several hundreds of dollars had been spent for rent and custodian's fees. Then the lawver thought thore had been some crooked transactions and fraudulent conveyances, and they investigated the matter to the amount of \$3,290 in legal fees. The Assignee refused to pay the bill, and when the attorneys want money they have to get an order of Courtirst. The following is the showing of the disbursements to the present date:

Advertising

TEMPERANCE. A MASS-MEETING
under the auspices of the Citizens' League for the
Prevention of the Sale of Liquor to Minors was
held last evening at the Second Baptist Church,

corner of Morgan and Monroe streets. Noiwith-standing the disagreeable weather, the body of the church was half filled, a large proportion of the andience being ladies.

The meeting was called to order by the Hon.
Willard Woodard, and was opened with singing,
and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hunter, after which Mr.

The meeting was called to order by the HonWillard Woodard, and was opened with singing,
and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hunter, after which Mr.
Woodard spoke. It would be a strange thing, he said,
for such an audience to seriously discuss the question of the enforcement of our laws, as there was
no difference of opinion on the subject; yet he did
not think that there was a father or mother in the
city in favor of selling liquor to minors, nor any
one who was in favor of having their children
loitering about the salbons. The question then
was as to the best way of enforcing the laws,
and he suggested that the 400 policemen
who were drilled and baid to enforce the laws
could enforce it if they would, and were
backed by a high moral sentiment. Another way
of enforcing it would be for the Mayor to see to it
that licenses were not granted to any one not bossessed of a good moral character, as the law required. If the Mayor had enforced this part of the
iaw, the 2,700 salbon-keepers of the city would be
of good moral character; but the speaker thought
there was a mistake somewhere, or else why was
it that the part of the contract between the city
and the license-holders in reference to the sale
of liquors to minors had been so repeatedly violated? It was well known that the law
was being set aside every day, and he
called upon the Mayor to refuse to grant licenses
next month to those who had not kept their contract with the city the past year, and especially
such as were running salbons in connection with
houses of ill-fame or gambling-dens.

Dr. Thomas followed. He did not want to get
down on his knees to the Mayor or anybody else
and beg them to enforce the laws, but was in favor
of demanding their enforcement. Every person who took out a license to sell
liquors entered into a contract with
the city not to sell liquor to minors, and he wanted
to see the contract adhered to, and it was the duty
of those fin authority to see that it was done. If
the saloons in the city were presented to the conmachine to m

gested.

The Committee completed was as follows: Dr. Dodge, Edward C. Creamyo, H. C. Morey, L. L. Bond, the Rev. Mr. Barrett, R. H. Fish, J. D. Haines, Dr. Sealey, John O. Atwood, and Johr The meeting then adjourned. THE GIANTS.

AMONG THE TRANSIENTS AT THE PALMER HOUSE YESTERDAY

were a pair of notables, whose appearance on any earthly scene since autediluvian days would be enough to attract public attention. They were registered as Captain and Mrs. M. V. Bates, and they were escorted to the largest parlors in the hotel. The hackman who brought them from the depot charged double fare, and the middle-sized man who attempted to shield the lady from the man who attempted to shield the lady from the wet discovered that the handle of his umbrells was half a yard too short. Mrs. Bates is seven feet eleven laches high, and her husband, the Captain, is within half an inch of eight feet. They have been traveling together for seven years. Mr. Bates is a native of Kentncky, and his wife was born in Nova Scotia of Scotch parents. The exact height of a giant is about as hard to ascertain as the exact age of Henry Jenkins, Old Part, or the numerous body-servants of George Washington,—a few inches or a few years more or less will not be closely scrutinized by the reader, and the claimant for pre-eminence in age or in height usually gets the benefit of a doubt. There is no doubt about the height of Mr. and Mrs. Bates. They are the longest couple on record. United, they stand within one inch and a half of sixteen feet high. The giant is a genial son of Anak, who likes to take his ease in his inn and talk over his manifold experiences in this world of wonders. Unlike most giants, he is well proportioned, firmly knit, with no superin his inn and talk over his manifold experiences in his world of wonders. Unlike most glants, he is well proportioned, firmly knit, with no superfluous flesh upon him,—although he weighs 478 bounds,—and with an open, intelligent counternance. He says that when he visited the Tower of London he tried on the suit of armor worn by the famous Og, who is claimed to have been eight feet four, and found he couldn't stand up straight in it,—the heimet and foot pieces only being too large for him. He also had his suspicions about the real dimensions of Murphy, the Irish glant, after measuring himself against the skeleton in the British Museum, and the armor of Guy of Warwick, who was said to be nime feet three inches, was found to be several inches short of the measter of our Kentucky champion. Neither Murphy nor Guy are on hand to contest these points, and it may be as well not to raise a controversy. It is enough to say that the Captain is 'way ahead of Long John. He is not posted as to the cause of his elongation. He is one of twelve children, who are all of ordinary height. In a general way, he is inclined to think the lime water of Kentucky has something to do with it, but he did not give his opinion with the assurance of a scientist, so the interviewer did not press the point, but turned to look up to his amiable wife. She rose, and kept on rising, on being introduced, until the visitor began to ask internally, "Will the line stretch out till the crack of doom?" This is the tallest woman who ever traveled in a railroad car. The first impression is almost bewildering, giving the impression is almost bewildering, giving the impression that you are looking at a being through a magnifying glass. And yet she is not a monstrosity, but quite shapely, and withal most ladylike and well bred in manner and conversation. At the age of 6 she was as tall as her mother,—something over five feet,—and she did not attain her full height till the age of 21. This remarkable couple appear to live together very happily, and they mean

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE VORACITY OF PEES. As an instance of the very successful way in which the Bankrupt law, under favorable circum-stances, allow a man's assets to be squandered

legally, the case of Raphael Phillipson is a good illustration. He was a dealer in clothing on Mil-waukee avenue, and was thrown into bankruptcy

....\$ 726

bursements to the present date:

Baispoe on hand

THE CITY-HALL.

of the clerks are digging out statistics for him.

Minor arrests: Edward Shay, larceny of 25 cents from Mrs. Chapman: John Lee, atias Doe, larceny of a set of pool-balls from the saloon of Franz Kromer, No. 131 West Lake street; Almond Fowler, larceny of \$18 from D. Hill, of No. 53 West Adams street; Thomas Kineman, larceny of

o'clock.

At 11:30 last evening a quarrel originated in the saloon, No. 24 West Randolph street between John McCarthy and an unknown young man and two girls known as Jennie Shape and Katie McTigue. All the parties were intoxicated, and the latter girl threw a glass of beer into McCarthy's face. Some dispute arose as to the payment for this glass of beer, and, in a fight between McCarthy and the unknown, the girls lent a helping hand, and the McTigue girl plunged a penknife into McCarthy's back several times. The wounds bied freely, but were not considered dangerous. Officers Smith and Beaublen arrested the trio, the fourth person managing to escape.

but were not considered dangerous. Officers Smith and Beaubien arrested the trio, the fourth person managing to escape.

Justice Summerfield gesterday held the following: Mary Morrissey, larceny of clothing from Charles Kinney, of No. 12 Eldridge court, \$100 fine; Theodore and August Lee, young vagrants in the West Twelfth-street district, \$25 each; Timothy Fahey, an itinerant beggar, \$50 fine for disorderly conduct; Jacob May and Hugo Carman, the latter charged with the larceny of goods from the clothing firm of Morris & Goldschmidt, and the latter with receiving the same, discharged for lack of prosecution. A young fellow named John Thomas, who appeared two anxious to be arrested, and, to gain the boon, attempted to demolish Station-Keeper Kipley's face, was discharged, and recommended to go West and aid the country in fighting the Indians. Justice Morrisón held Thomas Fitzsimmons and Gus Steinmetz in \$100 bonds to May 2 for the larceny of pig-fron from the Fort Wayne railroad track; John Peasel, charged with attempt to commit rape, the justness of which charge is greatly doubted, \$500 until Friday.

of the clerks are digring out statistics for him.

All the new Aldermen have qualified except Sanders, Tuley, Phelps, Mallory, Eiszner, and McCaffrey.

The City Treasurer's receipts were: Water Office, \$1,977; Collector, \$455: Comptroller, \$55.

Total, \$2,487.

Early in May Prosecuting-Attorney Linscott will McCaffrey.

The City Treasurer's receipts were: Water Office, \$1,977; Collector, \$455: Comptroller, \$55.

Total, \$2,487.

have the validity of the \$50 horse-car license tax tested in the coarts. The case will probably be brought in some Justice Court for a violation of a city ordinance. This will be appealed to the Criminal Court, and tried without a jury, and a decision reached some time in June.

THAT SCRIP.

The city authorities have said all along that none of the scrip would be issued before May 1. It seems, however, that they began paying it out last Monday. Sidney Smith, who assisted the Corporation Counsel in the Gage case, was the one who got the first piece for services rendered. Judge Morse also received some. Up to last evening about \$6,000 had been set adrifts. What its market value is cannot be learned, although it is said 66 cents has been offered for it. The clerks in the Comptroller's office made up two large bundles of it yesterday, one being for the Police Department and the other for the firemen. By Monday everything will be in readiness to pay all the employes off as fast as they can be attended to. It is said that the bankers have been asked what they would do with the paper, and that two of them said they wouldn't touch it, while three others refused to commit themselves. Many persons say that some steps ought to be taken at once to remove the doubt as to its legality; otherwise it will be worth only so much a pound. The Mayor, however, when one month's pay is covered, will wait to see the result. If the discount is 15 or 20 per cent, he will stop the mill. And then will come up the question whether it isn't better to shut up shop, and wait until there is money in the Treasury. Some of the Aldermen are disposed to attempt to buildoze the merchants of the city into taking the scrip at par, and it is not unlikely that efforts will be made in the Council to suspend the Government in order to frighten people into taking and holding the paper. Ald. Lawler's idea is to call on the business men to help the city out of its difficulty by cashing the scrip, and, if they refuse, to pass an ordinance directing the Mayor

Supreme Court decision, bankers and blokess would doubtiess have some confidence in it, and accept reasonable quantities as collateral. This would give it a value, and there would be no necessity for working up the people into a fever heat by telling them that 8,000 armed Communists will take possession of the town unless the police have muskets and are paid cash for their services."

THE COMMITTEES

The chief speculation is as to who will be the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings. The friends of McCaffrey, ex-County Commissioner, are working like flends. They are doing it silently, very silently; but their tactics are understood, all the same.

The list of Chairmen published heretofore in The Trainung is quite correct. Following is a list of full Committees, so far as arranged:

*Finance-Pearsons, Throop, Wetterer, Turner, Beldler.

Railroads—Lawler, Eissner, Cary, Seaton, Jans-

Railroads-Lawler, Eissner, Cary, Seaton, Jans-Judiciary-Tuley, Gilbert, McNally, Cullerton, and Water-Ryan, Thompson, McNurney, Janslory.

Streets and Alleys, South Division—Gilbert, Tully,
Pearsons, Sanders, Phelpa.

Streets and Alleys, North Division—Niesen, Jonas,
McCaffrey, Schweisthal.

McCaffrey, Schweisthal.

Stauber, Knapp, Smyth, Riordan, Seaton, Eisner,
Stauber, Knapp, Smyth, Riordan, Seaton, Eisner, Thompson.
Wharves and Public Grounds—Seaton, Riordan, Beld ler. Rawieigh, Schweisthal.
Polics—Cullerton, Oliver, Wetterer, Janssens, Gilbert.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Treasurer yesterday con paying the semi-annual interest due May 1, amounting to \$146, 702.50. Judge Moore visited Batavia vesterday to attend

the wedding of a niece, and, as a consequence, nothing was done in the Criminal Court. All of the Commissioners except Lenzen, Wheeler, and Ayars visited the Poultentiary yesterday, followed by a gang of hangers-on. They had a good time. In the County Court yesterday, Paulina Peterse

was adjudged insane. She was taken to Jefferson in the afternoon. The cause of her affliction, it is believed, is the recent failure of a bank across the water in which she had \$800 deposited. The County Agent is now issuing rations to 2,000 persons. Very little coal is being given out—not more than three tons a day. The services of the Assistant Agent, Mike Gernhardt, are to be dispensed with the 1st of May. This will be rough

To-morrow will be sentence day in the Criminal Court. Quite a number will be sentenced to Joliet, among others the notorious George and Emma White, man and wife. They will go for four and two years respectively. They were allowed an interview in jail yesterday, separated, however, by iron bars and a wire netting.

A gentleman dropped into the Sheriff's office yesterday and wanted to know of Rummel, the "execution clerk," in all earnestness, if he had begun to make preparation for the hanging of Sherry and Connelly. The individual was referred to the Sheriff, but would not be put off in that way. "You are the execution clerk, sir," he said "and I want you to answer we then." that way. "You are the execution clerk, sir," he said, "and I want you to answer my question," and because his candor and simplicity caused the office boy to laugh, the stranger walked off in a huffy mood.

off in a hufly mood.

A nice little row is going on at Lemont. The belligerents are Capt. Keough and Joshua Bell, Jr., both of whom claim to be Police Magistrates in that little village, if reports be true. It appears that, a year or more ago, Keough was elected to the position, and at the late election Bell was elected to to the same office as his successor; but the former, being to Lemont what Holden is to Chicago, refuses to turn over the books and papers, hence the wrangle. Bell has a clear title to the office, having presented his commission from the Governor to the County Clerk and qualified, and just why Keough should seek to retain the office is not known.

CRIMINAL.

Officers Twohey and McMahon, of the Twelfth Street Station, were arrested yesterday upon as-sault and battery warrants sworn out by Harriet riet and Mary Reese, and gave bail for a hearing one week from to-day.

west Adams street, Thomas Khisman, larceny of several shawls from Mrs. Mary Williams, of No. 189 Halsted street, which were recovered in a Halsted-street pawn-shop by officer Samonsky; John McGorman and John McGeeney, picking the pocket of Mrs. Lee, of No. 200 Twenty-fifth street, of a small sum of money.

street, of a small sum of money.

William Schultz, a flagman or switchman in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, was arrested yesterday upon a charge of larcény. The complainant is Henry Claussenius, the banker, and his affidavit sets forth that Schultz presented a gold bill of exchange of \$11.05 at his bank, and through the mistake of the paying teller was given \$115.75 in greenbacks therefor; that Schultz refused to return the amount of the overpayment, \$103.—but applied it to his own use. Justice Max Eberhardt fixed his bail at \$500 till May 2 at 2 o'clock.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.

will product erec a rumor that there was some satisfaction in the Presbyterian church, and some of the members favored the forming Congregational Society out of the dissatisfact ment. One of the members of the church chart, beyond three or four members, there that, beyond three or four members, there trouble in the church, and they all heartily tain the Rev. Walter Foreyth, the present who is a hard worker, and has brought the dio its present successful standing. The princebledness of the church amounts to 22, 500, which the congregation is abundantly

2,500, which the congregation is about o wipe out at any time. THE ALLEGED DELAVAN SCANDAL To the Editor of The Tribune.

DELAYAN, Wis., April 24.—I hope THE TRIBUNE

will be cautious in giving circulation to the scandalous stories now being published against the good name of the officers and teachers of the Deaf good name of the officers and teachers of the Dark and Dump Institution at this place.

About two years ago a teacher who had been somewhat conspicuous as a sensational writer for newspapers was requested by the Board of Trustees to resign, and did so, and all these stories and charges come from him.

Since that time he is believed to have been selving revenge by writing charges, getting letter which he could distort to his purpose, and in doing all in his power to injure the institution and all connected therewith to gratify his malice, so so far as to offer money to get his charges published in this county.

so far as to offer money to get his charges published in this county.

No one here believes that there is any shadow at truth to base the charges upon.

The Board of Trustees meet to-day, in pursuance of an appointment made some time since, to examize the Board for the ensuing year, and withest reference to these charges. The State Board of Charities meet here this evening to investigate, as will no doubt find that the institute was unformate in having a bad teacher some years since, and that only.

that only.

The present Board of Trustees are Dr. Chapia of Beloit College; the Hon. E. D. Holton, of MI. waukee; the Hon. Hollis Latham, of Eikhorn; the Hon. Mr. Chuon, of Clinton; and S. R. Lafar, of this place,—all gentlemen so well and favorshy known that the public will have perfect confidence that nothing will be kept back or concealed, and that no corruption will be covered.

C. H. S. MARRIAGES.

BEEBE—OGDEN—At Keckuk, Ia., April 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Ray, O. Clus, Mr. Frank Beebe, of Chicago, and Miss Mary M. G. den. No cards.

ROSEVERE—PEARSE—On the evening of the 18th Inst., Alford W. Kosevere, of Amboy, Ill., and Rebecca Pearse, of Chicago, by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Kiptredge. They took their departure soon after for the West.

LEVIE-On Thursday morning, April 25, Robert, youngest son of Marcus and Threass Levie, ageis months and 13 days.
Funeral Friday, at 2 p. m., from parents' residence, series Michigan-av. Friends of family respectfully interest.

BARBER—In this city, April 24, Eliza, beloved win of James Barber, aged 49 years. Notice of funeral hereafter. DYEB—The funeral services of Charles V. Dyer will be held at the New Jerusalum Church, corost of Pra-te-av. and Eighteenth-st., at 2 o'clock Friday, April 8, by cars to Oakwood.

ELDERS KELLEY, SCOTT, AND STEBBINS OF the reorganized Court of Jesus Christ of Lates by Saints, will preach at the West-Side Upera-Hous, Madison-st., near Ads. at 7:45 D. m. on Saturday era-ng; also at 2:30 D. m. Sunday. M. R. FRENCH WILL DELIVER HIS SECOND D orative art lecture. Subject: Composition I torial, and Decorative, at the Historical society re-this afternoon at 4 o'clock.



OIL-TANKS. WILSON & EVENDER

OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CARS

47 & 40 West Lake Street.

ONE CAGO.

OF SEED FOR CATALOGUE.

CONFECTIONERY.

AUCTION SALES. By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At 2 p. m. to-day the last remaining jots of Japaness goods will be sold by Butters & Co. Though interest has never lagged, the time consumed in bidding has been much more than was anticipated, thus prolonging those sales which should have concluded to-day. A large number of our most prominent citizens were burchasers, among the names most frequently called being Judge Otis, Messrs, Parkhurst, Batos, Eddy, Casa, Miliard, Hill, Stone, Kelly, Suraque, Bane of Kenosha, Durand, Parsons, Milligan, Sanford, Taylor, and mass others.

GENTEEL FURNITURE AUCTION SALE,
At Dwelling No. 783 Wabash-av., FRIDAY MORNING,
April 28, at 10 o'clock. The Entire Contents consisting
of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BEGULAR SATURDAY

FURNITURE AUCTION SALE SATURDAY MORNING, April 27, AT BUTTERS & CO.'S AUCTION ROOMS No. 174 East Randolph-st. Particular attention given to the sale of House ald Goods at PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

443 West Washington-st. Entire Furniture, Brussels & Wool Carpets, Etc., AT AUCTION, On Monday, April 29, 10 o'clock a. m.,

We shall sell the cutire contents of 3-story marble-front dwelling No. 443 West Washington-st, condis-ing of Parlor and M. T. Chamber Furniture, Brussel, and Wool Carpets, Gas Fixtures, Crockery, etc., all in good order. WANTED. AN AUCTIONEER, TO-DAY. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., 174 E. Randolph-

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE. Friday Morning, April 26. at 9:30 o'clock HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

New and Second-Hand. Parlor and Chamber set full line Carpets. GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Crockery, Giass, and Plated Ware, General Merchandise, etc., etc.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. Saturday, April 27, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR SALE OF

FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. General Household Goods, Mirrors, Office Deals, Book Cases, Pictures, &c. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st. At 646 West Van Buren st, This Morning at half past 9 o'clock sharp, All the Fixtures of a Meat Market,

Fisher Ice Chest, Marble-top Counters, Scales, &c., &c. W. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Anctra. By T. E. STACY, Auctioneer, 146 Dearborn-st., opposite Tribuna FRIDAY, April 28, 10 a. m., entire 1062 1-2 WABASH-AV.
Come early. Sale positive. Fine chance.
T. E. STACY, Austinate.

VOLUME X

Open to-day an i 25 Cases of Frenc Hosiery, containing designs and best q

New Designs kles, Bracelet, Striped Insteps, in Cotes Richelie Monsse, Plaids, L Embroidered, &c. Also 100 doz. L

Unbleached Fr Thread Hose at worth \$1.25. 500 doz. of our perfine Balbrigga at \$2.10 per box. 300 doz. Ladi made Fancy Ho 40c, and 50c per p

Over 3,000 Fashionable Fancy Hose from per pair. 150 doz. Gents' Balbriggan Half pair, worth 50c. A Job Lot in Ge

MERINO UND Misses', all s Ladies', all Gents', all s An inspection s 121 & 123 !

Branch: Michigan-av. and Sale will commence to-SHIRTS.

UNDERC HOS J. H. O'BRIEN.

BAU Removal

263 & 265 W JULIUS BAT

SEWING MAC Have just 90 Removed to 44 The Si

SEWING MACHINI REMOVE, May 1 to REMO We will remove May 1 to the 12, and 14 Lake-st. THE CHIC PANY.

STAND WATEREL Water Balance or These Elevators are fast kinds for freight or passeng W. E. HALE

WATER ELE

FINANC MONEY By JOSIAH H. REED. No. PROPERTY, at BEST RAT Applications received an

WIRE SC WIRE SCREENS BABY CAL LARGE

Carriages